ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,124—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 23, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1894. 5 P.M.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	F. H. Seymour	27th July.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd Augt.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	10th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. Leigh	17th "
B.* HYDASPES	2996	450	E. Gordon	24th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	31st "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5039	1200	M. de Horne	7th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	14th "
			SATURDAY. 2 P.M.	
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. Loggin	22nd Sept.
‡ CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	29th "
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	13th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	S. Moule	20th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
B.* This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

CATHAY, 26th July. | RAVENNA, 23rd August.
ROHILLA, 10th August | AND SIAM, 7th September.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th June, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,578	500	1st Aug.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	L. Brelich	2,986	350	9th Aug.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	350	9th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,225	330	21st July.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 12th, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th August, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are requested to be on Board the "La Seyne" in the Prince's Dock by 1 p.m. on the day of sailing.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that this Company's new Steamer "Bahaduri," 1,500 Tons, 2,300 H.P. Captain H. Keyzar, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KARACHEE, on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, taking both Cargo and Passengers.

SHEPHERD & Co.
Prince's Dock Office, Bombay, 18th July, 1894.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,615 tons, on the 28th July, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 24th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 26th July, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 2,964 tons, on the 26th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 2nd August, calling at Aden, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 21st July, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE S. S. "NIZAM," 2,041 Tons, Captain LEFTWICH, R.N.R., will Sail for TUTICORIN direct, CEYLON, MADRAS COAST PORTS and CALCUTTA, on the 21st July, 1894.

Excellent Accommodation for First Class and Native Passengers.
For Freight and Passages, apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
Agents.
44, Elphinstone Circle, Custom House Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued.
Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued or the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY.

THIS FIRM are the LARGEST SHIPPERS of BRANDY in the World, with the exception of Messrs. HENNESSY, as will be seen by the returns for the past Five Years as extracted from the *Wine Trade Review* of February 15th, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, and 1893:—

	Gallons.
JAMES HENNESSY & Co.	3,161,135
BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.	1,363,190

This clearly proves that their BRANDY is appreciated all over the World.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
AN ICE FACTORY.

THE Undersigned is Instructed by the Proprietor to SELL the DECCAN ICE FACTORY, situated in the Sapper Lines, Secunderabad, Consisting of—
1st, The Factory-buildings with the Ground attached (measuring 275ft. by 50ft), containing two Reservoirs;
2nd, A 1-Ton West Ice Machine, complete and in good order.
The above will be sold separately or together.
For further information and inspection apply to—

A. W. FORBES,
Pleader.
Secunderabad, 3rd July, 1894.

TRANSPOSING PIANOFORTES.

THESE PIANOS are built of Iron, and are now Manufactured on the most Improved principles. By moving a Button under the Keyboard, the Tone of the Piano may be raised or lowered instantly as required, an immense advantage in Accompaniments to Singers or to other Musical Instruments.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPORTING AND GYMKHANA KIT.

CRICKET
GOLF
POLO
TENNIS
FOOTBALL
FENCING
FISHING TACKLE.
RACQUETS
FIVES
DUMB BELLS.
ARMS and AMMUNITION.

COMPLETE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

PURE WATER! PURE WATER!!

A NEW DISCOVERY
IS USED AS THE MEDIUM IN
KEMP'S STANDARD WATER FILTER.
IT CONTAINS NOTHING INJURIOUS.
IT REMOVES ALL SUSPENDED MATTER.
IT ÆRATES THE FILTERING WATER.
IT IS EXCEEDINGLY CHEAP.

THE FILTER IS CONSTRUCTED FROM DESIGNS
PREPARED BY KEMP & CO.
EASILY CLEANED.
VERY PORTABLE.
STRONG AND HANDSOME.
MODERATE IN PRICE.

PRICES: 1 Gallon Size, Rs. 11-4; 2 Gallon Size, Rs. 16-14.

KEMP & CO., LD., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

GRAND JEWEL SALE.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
TOSHAKHANA,
THE ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL,
THE LIQUIDATORS OF THE ROHILKHAND & KUMAUN BANK, THE MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS OF SUNDRY ESTATES, &c., &c.,

MESSRS. HAMILTON & CO.,
GOVERNMENT JEWELLERS,
CALCUTTA,
WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON THE 23RD JULY, 1894,

DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, RUBIES, SAPPHIRE and PEARL SERPAITCHES, CHAMPACOLLYS, SATNARAS, KARNPHOOLS, RINGS, CHICKS, BELT-CLASPS, KARNBALLAS, NUTHS, &c., Gold and Silver mounted Swords, Daggers and other Curios, Gold Jewellery and Silver-plate suitable for Native Gentlemen. Gold, Silver and Copper Coins, Diamond Brooches, Bangles and Ear-rings, of European Manufacture and Design, Cashmere Shawls, Silks, Kincobs, Fur-Coats, Chogas, etc., etc.

The attention of Rajahs and Capitalists is drawn to this splendid opportunity for investing their money in these days of the depreciated Rupee.

CATALOGUES NOW IN THE PRESS.

HAMILTON & CO.,
GOVERNMENT JEWELLERS,
CALCUTTA.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF

REAL MANILLA CIGARS,
"FLORA DE LA ISABELA,"
KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of	25	with silver foil.	Rs. 8	0 per box
Primo de Rever	"	25	"	6	8 "
Regl. Antonio Lopez	"	50	with ring	11	12 "
Non Plus Ultra	"	50	"	9	8 "
Exquisitos	"	50	"	7	8 "
Princess as (small size)	"	50	"	5	8 "
Neuvo Habano Especial	"	100	"	6	8 "
Do. do. No. 1	"	100	"	5	8 "
Do. do. No. 2	"	100	"	5	0 "
Do. do. No. 3	"	100	"	4	8 "

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW SUPPLY.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
Have just opened a Collection of the
MOST PERFECT CYCLES,
Manufactured by the
PREMIER CYCLE COMPANY, LIMITED,
THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE WORLD,

The ONLY Firm of ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS who have obtained Three Distinct Awards at the WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893,

FOR BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, HELICAL TUBE.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES
Of the Newest Patterns.
Of the Latest Improvements.
Of Perfectly Balance Strength.
Of Maximum Speed.
Of Minimum Weight.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST BUILT CYCLES IN INDIA.

SOLE AGENTS:
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. THE EARL OF ELGIN.

CUMBERLAND HAMS, Real Wiltshire (Harris Crown Brand) Bacon, Gruyere, Loaf Cheddar and Double Gloster Cheeses.
Oilmenstores of Every description Fresh by every Through Mail Steamer from London.

N.B.—On account of the further heavy FALL in EXCHANGE, we are compelled to announce an ADVANCE of 7½ per cent. on Advertised Prices for all Imported Goods.—23rd May, 1894.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
CATERERS & PURVEYORS,
APOLLO BUNDER.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. LORD HARRIS.

THE Pharmacy Department in each of our several Establishments is under the supervision of qualified and experienced English Chemists, and great attention is given to Physicians' Prescriptions.
Importers of Drugs, Chemicals, and Surgical Instruments, Nursery and Sick-room Requisites of every description.

BOMBAY:—Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., } POONA:—Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City.

JUST ARRIVED!

STRAW HATS,
ROUGH CHIP,
BEST
FINISH.

STRAW HATS,
NAVY BANDS.

STRAW HATS,
WHITE BANDS.

STRAW HATS,
BLACK BANDS.

THORPE & CO.,
HATTERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

INDIAN LEGISLATION AND HOME CONTROL;

BY EDWARD JENKINS.

In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.

Printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.
PRICE: 4 ANNAS.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks. Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week. Contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports and other Commercial News.—Subscription Rs. 10 per year.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

A CONCERT
Will be given by the above Society in the
TOWN HALL,
On TUESDAY, 24TH JULY, AT 9-30 P.M.
SCHILLER'S
"LAY OF THE BELL."
MUSIC BY ANDREAS ROMBERG
FOR SOLI OF CHORUS.
SOLOISTS:—
Mrs. STANLEY SMITH. | MR. E. H. HICKMAN.
MR. F. G. FOTIADIS. | MR. H. M. STEUART (the Master).
Hony. Accompanist: Miss FLOWER.
Hony. Conductor: Captain HEYMAN.
PLAN of the Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
Reserved Seats, Rs. 3. Admittance, Re. 1.

S. S. "EDEN HALL,"

Arrived 21st July, 1894.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 20 Cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain MACAULAY will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st July, 1894.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

TENDERS for the Construction of 924 SMALL FOLDING WRITING DESKS, of a Pattern which can be seen at the University Office, will be received up to 1 P.M. of the 28th instant. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

F. CHAMBERS,
Acting University Registrar.

University Office, 20th July, 1894.

THERE will be a MEETING of the General Committee of the HOMELESS LEPER FUND in the Municipal Offices, at 5 P.M., on FRIDAY, 27th Instant. It is hoped that all Members will attend.

H. A. ACWORTH,
R. M. SAYANI,
HURKISONDAS NARROTAMDAS,
Honorary Secretaries, Homeless Leper Fund.

Bombay, 21st July, 1894.

GENT'S
FULL TOP CAPS.
SMART SHAPES
IN
STYLISH VECUNAS,
HOMESPUNS, CHEVIOTS,
& VELVET CORDS.

ASQUITH & LORD,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE NO. 18.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, up to 12 Noon (Local Time), for the Supply of COUNTRY-MANUFACTURED RUM, at the Stations and in Quantities noted below, on the 13th AUGUST, 1894, for the year ending 31st March, 1895.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above Officer.

STATIONS.		ESTIMATED QUANTITIES.
Bombay,	Gallons	3,030
Poona	"	2,250
Mhow	"	1,228
Karachi	"	438
Kamptee	"	937
Deesa	"	600
Jubulpore	"	1,284

L. J. MATHIAS, CAPTAIN,
Commissariat Store-keeper-General.

Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office, Bombay, 20th July, 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. JOHN H. N. GRAHAM, DONALD GRAHAM, C.I.E., JAMES N. GRAHAM, J. HUNTER, JOSEPH R. PATERSON, J. McINNES, SIR F. FORBES ADAM, C.I.E., R. S. CAMPBELL, J. F. N. GRAHAM and JAMES STEVENSON, carrying on Business under the Name, Style and Firm of W. and A. GRAHAM and Co., have contracted to SELL the Property hereunder described. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, sale, lien or otherwise are hereby requir d to make them known in writing to the Undersigned, at their Office No. 91, Meadows Street, For, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 21st July 1894.

All that piece of leasehold land, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of the Mount Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 412 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Fazendar or superior lessor under No. 42, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward (E) No. 3869, Street No. 20 (Matharpacady cart), and bounded on the east by a public passage, on the north by a passage partly belonging to the premises and partly belonging to the property of Joao Nicholas de Souza, on the south by the property of Eusebio de Miranda, which said piece of land and premises were formerly in the occupation of Luis Maria Valladares, and now in the possession of the vendors.

MANSUKHLAL, DAMODAR & JAMSETJI,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.
SMOKERS
In search of really
GOOD TOBACCOS
will be glad to have their
ATTENTION
drawn to the following
CHOICE BRANDS,
PREPARED BY
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY,
Whose Name is a Sufficient
GUARANTEE
FOR THE
GENUINE CHARACTER
AND
HIGH QUALITY
of the following

SPECIALITIES:—			Rs.	as.
"1888" Mixture	per 1 lb. tin		4	4
Do. do.	"	½ "	2	4
"Pyramid" Mixture	"	½ "	2	4
"Golden Block" Mixture	"	1 "	3	12
Do. do.	"	½ "	2	0
"Rifle" Mixture	"	1 "	3	0
Golden Leaf Birds' Eye	"	½ "	1	0
Golden Fleece	"	½ "	2	0
Latakia	"	½ "	2	0

MILD, MEDIUM OR FULL FLAVORED AS DESIRED.
Warranted fresh, pure, and sound.

CIGARS and CHEROOTS
of all the leading Brands.
SPECIAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CIGAR "CONDITIONERS"
To promote the proper conditioning of Cigars, Cigarettes or Tobaccos in the Monsoon.
DRYING MEDIUM,
for the above.
J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE
BIRTH OF SHAKOONTALA,
THE FIRST OLEOGRAPHIC PICTURE
PUBLISHED FROM
THE RAVI VARMA
FINE ARTS LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS,
IS NOW READY FOR SALE.
PRICE: Rs. 6.

SECOND & THIRD PICTURES,
"LAXMI & SARASWATI,"
PRICE, Rs. 2 Each,
WILL BE READY IN SEPTEMBER.

Prices quoted for Cash with Order, or by Value Payable Post. Packing and Postage Extra.
Apply to the MANAGER, Girgaum; or
Messrs. THACKER & Co., Ld., Fort, Bombay.
Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Fort, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English-built CANOE LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, Warner's patent wheels with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Lewis T. Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new Single-seated BROUGHAM, with Brake, suitable for one or Pair, by Windower.

One new Double-seated circular-fronted side-light BROUGHAM, with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One new office SHIGRAM, well finished.

One new four-in-hand DRAG (Brake), suitable for a Pair or a team, neatly finished.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES furnished with Latest Style neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the Latest Designs for SALE or HIRE.

TO BE LET.—One Small BUNGALOW, at Chinchpoogly, near Mr. Jamsetji Wadia's Bungalow.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE of 515 Bags of Almonds, at Mandvi Bunder, Dubra Gully, in the Godown of Haji Faizulla Khakee.

Mr. BOMANJI DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 o'clock P.M. at Mandvi Bunder, Dubra Gully, by order of Haji Faizulla Khaki, Esq., and on account and risk of Messrs. Otto Martin and Co., adjudged Insolvents.

515 bags of almonds.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned Auctioner, next door to National Bank.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, July 23, 1894. Auctioneer.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 lot of 39 Band instruments.

1 Grammis dynamo capable of giving 18 arc lights of 500 candle power, for some time in actual work in the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A small lot of Wratten and Wainwright's instantaneous plates, cabinet, 10 by 8, 15 by 12, 8½ by 6½.

A quantity of household furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, marble top table, teapoys, bookstand, iron bed stead, almyra, wardrobe, chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, bentwood chairs, etc.

1 mahogany square pianoforte.

By order of the concerned, ex. s. s. Oriental:—

Several invoices of Crosse's Blackwell's and Morton's oilmanstores, Joseph Prime's cheese, Huntley and Palmer's and Peak Frean's biscuits, Calvert's Carbolic soap and tooth powder, Vinolia soap and cream, &c.

By order of Messrs. Martin Cohen and Co, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Isaac Benjamin, of Byculla—

1 case of Emery cloth.

1 ,, sundry hardware, such as locks, nails, sofa springs, &c.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Sooltanally Abdoolally—

SA 288 MP and Co.—30 crates earthenware.

By order of Ramchander Rowjee, and on account and at the risk of Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Kerrawalla and Khatao Hunsraz, trading under the name of Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Kerrawalla and Co.—

9 pieces stripe velvet.

AT 2 P.M.

1 second-hand serviceable office shigram.

1 strong serviceable double-seated brougham.

1 second-hand light victoria.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Hamilton Hotel Compound, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, glass and crockery ware, splendid cottage pianoforte by Saundy and Co., American organ, almost new, pictures, table ornaments, lamps, carpets, Singer's hand-sewing machine, etc., the property of J. W. RUSSEL, Esq.

Catalogue are ready, and the property is on view.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Berkley Place, Byculla, the handsome black and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glass ware, pictures, wind-proof lamps, fancy table ornaments, Brussels' carpets, &c., the property of A. LEITH, Esq.

The property is on view.

On a date to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Road, Mazagon, the very valuable and substantial teak and blackwood dining, drawing and bed room furniture, rich glass and porcelainware, best plateware, rich 3 to 12 light gas chandeliers and organd lamps, hall pier glasses, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, mechanical table ornaments and figures, ice box, washing machine, cottage pianoforte, iron safe, strong built landau, garden tables and stands, etc., the property of H. E. Hajee Mirza Hosain Khan, Consul-General for Persia, deceased.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, July 23, 1894.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY NEAR THE BABOOLA TANK.

Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the undermentioned property by order of the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Aga Mahomed Tuckeel bin Hajee Mahomed Sallekhan, in pursuance and in exercise of the power of sale reserved in an indenture of mortgage dated, 3rd September, 1891:—

All that piece or parcel of Government pension and tax land or ground, containing by admeasurement 339 square yards, and entered in the rent rolls of the Collector of Bombay for annual pension and tax payable to Government under No. 730, in the name of the said Aga Mahomed Tuckee bin Hajee Mahomed Sallekhan, situated near the Baboola Tank, in Ally Mahomed Khan Lane, travelling from the Jail Road, out side the Fort, in the town and island of Bombay, within the then Registration sub-district of Mandvi and now of Bombay, and the dwelling-house and outhouses standing and erected thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay for Municipal Rates and Taxes, formerly under No. 22, and now under Street No. 6 and Ward No. 3450, and which said dwelling-houses, hereditaments and premises front towards the west of the said Ally Mahomed Khan Lane, and were formerly in the occupation of the said Aga Mahomed Tuckee bin Hajee Mahomed Sulekhan and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor as tenant of the said mortgagees, by an agreement dated 22nd December, 1892, and were and are now bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the said Ally Mahomed Khan Lane, on the north by the property of Nusmoodin Tyabjee, on the west by the Baboola Tank aforesaid, within and opening or steps leading from the said hereditaments and premises into the said Baboola Tank, and on the south by the property of Jemadar Edeason bin Abdoola.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, Solicitors to the mortgagees, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF OLD CANVAS BAGS, CANE PROTECTORS, IRON CHEST, MARBLE CHAIR, PERSIAN POEMS, OLD BRASS, &c.

By order of the Postmaster-General, Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will Sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, the Stock Depot unserviceable articles, consisting a quantity of old canvas bags, leather bags, broken clocks, belts, badges, cane protectors, cane baskets, copying presses, brass burners, locks, bangy and letter scales, weights, lamps, scissors, filter, wooden press, &c.

Also by order of C. A. Turner, Esquire, Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Sorabjee Cooverjee Tasker, an insolvent, consisting a few books of Persian Poems.

Also, in re Khimjee Vurdhman and others, insolvents, one marble chair.

Also, in re Golamhosein Fidaaly Soorti Hora, an insolvent, consisting loose twine, cut pieces of cotton, thin ropes and strings, maps, old harness, &c.

Also, In re Liladhur Natha and others, insolvents, one small iron chest and one wooden cupboard, small.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, July 23, 1894.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 12th to THURSDAY, the 26th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, July 5th, 1894.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June last, at the Rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free from Income Tax, will be payable on application on and after MONDAY, the 23rd instant, to Registered Shareholders on 30th June, 1894.

By Order of the Board,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, July 5th, 1894.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, will be held at the Bank, on THURSDAY, the 9th proximo, at 3 P.M., for the following objects:—

(1) To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.

(2) To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. J. L. Symons and Mr. Vurjeevundas Madowdas, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

(3) To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, July 5th, 1894.

AUCTION SALE OF THE PROPERTIES BELONGING TO RATANJI BHIMJIBHOY PATEL AND MERWANJI BHIMJIBHOY PATEL SITUATE AT NARGOAL, IN THE DISTRICT OF THANNA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 420 OF 1891.

SIR DINSHAW MANECKJEE PETIT, Baronet, of Bombay, Parsee Merchant Inhabitant, residing at Malabar Hill, without the Fort.....Plaintiff,
VERSUS
RATANJEE BHIMJEEBHOY PATEL and MERWANJEE BHIMJEEBHOY PATEL, both Parsees, residing at Nargoal, in the District of Thanna.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Final Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Twenty-first day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, the following Immoveable Properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in two Lots, before G. H. FARRAN, Esquire, the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of August, 1894, at the hour of three o'clock in the Afternoon.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of land, together with the messuage, outhouses, stablings, well, tenements and hereditaments standing thereon, situate in the Village of Nargoal, in the District of Thanna, by the Decree herein stated to contain Two Thousand Five Hundred and Thirty-five square yards, and five-ninths of another square yard, or thereabouts, but by recent measurement found to contain Six Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty-three square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East partly by the property hereinafter secondly described as Lot No. 2, belonging to the said Ratanji Bhimjibhoy Patel and Merwanji Bhimjibhoy Patel, and partly by the property of Burjorji Ratanji Vakaria, on the West partly by a public passage and partly by the vacant ground of Cowasjee Pestonjee Patel, on the North by the property of the said Ratanjee Bhimjibhoy Patel and Merwanjee Bhimjibhoy Patel, and on the South partly by the vacant ground of Burjorjee Limjeebhoy Patel and partly by the property of Burjorjee Ratanjee Vakaria, and which said premises are marked with a Red Line Boundary in the Plan of the said premises lodged in the Office of the Commissioner.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of land, together with the Sheds, Wells, Trees and Plants thereon, situate on the North-east side of the Property hereinbefore firstly described as Lot No. 1, in the said Village of Nargoal, containing three acres and thirty-three goontas and three-fourths of another goonta, equal to Eighteen Thousand Six Hundred and three square yards and three-fourths of another square yard or thereabouts, and Registered under Survey No. 46, in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, and bounded on the East by the property of the said Ratanji Bhimjeebhoy Patel and Merwanjee Bhimjeebhoy Patel, on the West partly by the property hereinbefore firstly described as Lot No. 1 and belonging to the said Ratanji Bhimjibhoy Patel and Merwanji Bhimjibhoy Patel, and partly by the other property of the said Ratanji Bhimjibhoy Patel and Merwanjee Bhimjibhoy Patel, on the North partly by the property of Ganda Callian Wanis, and partly by the property of Bhungia Chanda Bhandary, and on the South partly by the property of Burjorji Ratanji Vakaria, and partly by the property of the said Ratanji Bhimjibhoy Patel and Merwanji Bhimjibhoy Patel, and which said premises are marked with a green Line Boundary in the plan of the said premises lodged in the Office of the Commissioner.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiff, at No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 12th day of July, 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 424 OF 1888.

CAWASJEE ADURJI BAMJI .....Plaintiff,
VERSUS.
GOOLBAI, Widow of HORMUSJI ADURJI BAMJI, DORABJI HORMUSJI BAMJI, MOTIBAI Daughter of the said HORMUSJI ADURJI BAMJI, and Wife of RATANJI JAMSETJI KATRUCK, and the said RATANJI JAMSETJI KATRUCK, RATTAN, Widow and Administratrix of EDULJI HORMUSJI SONABAI, Widow and Administratrix to the Estate of RUSTOMJI HORMUSJI, NALIBAI, Widow, and NAVAZBAI, Daughter of FRAMJI ADURJI BAMJI, and the Wife of the said DORABJI HORMUSJI BAMJI .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 6th day of October, 1889, the following Immoveable Property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before G. H. FARRAN, Esq., the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of August, 1894, at the hour of three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:

All the estate right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the abovenamed Defendants or any of them or of the heirs or legal heirs or legal representatives of each of them as have died since the date of said Decree or any of them, and of any other heirs or legal representatives of Hormusji Adurji Bamji and Bhikaji Adurji Bamji, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage or tenement standing thereon, forming one apartment in a chawl or range of three houses or apartments assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 1766, and Street No. 10, situate, lying and being within the Fort, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in Parsee Panchayet Lane, containing by admeasurement seventy-one square yards and six-ninths of another square yard, be the same a little or more or less, which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by another tenement or apartment forming part of the same range, now or formerly the property of Curseji Dorabji Bangalee, on or towards the West by the property formerly of Nanabhoy Pestonji Lalkawalla, but now of Nanabhoy Nowroji Setna, on or towards the North by the Parsee Panchayet Lane aforesaid, on or towards the South by the sweeper's passage and beyond the passage by the property of Nanabhoy Nowroji Setna, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. , and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 356.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji and Dinshaw, Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiffs, at No. 29, Espianade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 16th day of June, 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJI and DINSHAW,
Attorneys for the Widow and Administratrix of the Plaintiff.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 429 OF 1892.

DINSHAW PESTONJEE BATHA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, Residing at Colaba, near the Wodehouse Bridge, without the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.
VERSUS
FRANCISCO CELESTINO FELECIANO DE MENEZES, Junior, formerly Vice-Consul for Portugal in Bombay, and his Wife, CECELIA OCTAVIA DE MENEZES, Portuguese Inhabitants, formerly Residing at Nesbit Lane, Byculla, in Bombay, without the Fort, but at present residing at Para, in Brazil, and LUIS PHILIPPE DE ROZARIO, JOHN ANGELO DE ROZARIO and ROGER DE ROZARIO, all of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitants, residing at Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, Trustees of the Indenture of Settlement, dated 22nd January, 1870, hereinafter referred to.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the First day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, the following moveable Property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, before G. H. FARRAN, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of July, 1894, at the hour of three o'clock in the Afternoon:—

PARTICULARS:

All those the two Policies of Insurance over the life of the said Francisco Celestino Feleciano de Menezes in the Standard Life Assurance Company, respectively numbered (892-B W and (893-B W for Rs. (5,000 Six Thousand each, respectively bearing an annual premium of Rs. (366-9-4) Three Hundred and Sixty-Six, Annas Nine and Pies Four, granted by the said Standard Life Assurance Company to the said Defendant, Francisco Celestino Feliciano de Menezes, at Bombay, on the Fifth day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-nine.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, Dinshaw Pestonjee Batha, No. 39, Medows Street Fort.—Dated this 27th day of June, 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

[ESTABLISHED IN ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, 1852.]
C. N. TOCOS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH-CLASS
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
PURVEYORS TO
H. R. H. THE KHEDIVE,
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF NAPLES,
AND, BY SPECIAL CHARTER,
SOLE PURVEYORS TO THE ITALIAN REGIE.

IN consequence of the increase of our Export Trade with the further East, and in order to release our Customers of the troubles and expenses in getting their supplies from Egypt, we have decided to OPEN an AGENCY in INDIA and appoint

MR. D. MACROPOLO,
of BOMBAY and CALCUTTA, Sole Agent

For the SALE of our famous CIGARETTES. In placing before our numerous friends the Specialities of our Cigarettes, we would call their attention to the fact, that they are prepared from the finest Turkish Tobacco, specially to keep in hot climates, under the direct supervision of an Expert of 30 YEARS' experience of the Indian climate, while their qualities and delicate flavours are too well known and appreciated to need special remark.

In thanking our Constituents and the Public in general for their generous and candid support, we beg to request that in future they should address their kind orders direct to Mr. D. MACROPOLO, Bombay or Calcutta.

C. N. TOCOS & CO.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£275,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DRACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
Wm. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	KARACHI.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS
CAPITAL CALLED UP .....Rs. 10,00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,99,635

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.

Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 120,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payee, free of charge. Remittance may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh, Rangoon.
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS.....	The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS
received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL .....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (62, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Repayable on Demand at 2 per cent. p. a. on Daily Balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS,
on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

If fixed for Six Months.....		4 per cent. p. a.
Do.	Twelve Months	4 per cent. "
Do.	Two or Three Years	4½ per cent. "

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the Safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India.....		Commission ¼th per cent.
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody		" ¼th "
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India		" ¼th "

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SECOND PAMPHLET.
THE
BOMBAY RIOTS.
THE
GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION
AND THE
OFFICIAL REPORTS.
January 1894.
With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE: 4 Annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
Albert Building Fort.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., beg to notify that from the 25th instant their OFFICES and GODOWNS, will be at Nos. 5, 7 and 9, BELL LANE, FORT.

Bombay, 23th June, 1894.

SYLK'S HOTEL,
OOTACAMUND,
NILGIRI HILLS.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL is the Largest in the Station, containing Comfortable Family Suites, and Bachelors' Quarters, and Table d'hote. A good Billiard Table has just been added.

Best Brands of Wines.

Special attention is given to Kitchen Department.

G. D'ANGELIS,
Propriet

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,210
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,125xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,000
Commercial &	(5,000	100	100		155 to 160
Ld. Mge.	2,000	100	50	10 p. c.	65 to 70
	(3,000	100	10		15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	210	all	5 pr. ct.	60nl
Chartered Bank of India	40,000	420	420	7 pr. ct.	420
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	41	£ 35
National Bank of India	40 000	625	$194	6 pr. ct.	225

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly		
Akbar	200	1,200	1,250	75	1,450
Albert Ginning Co	100	700	all		45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. 90	1,075
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	215
Bhownagar City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	350	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton	1 000	1,2	125	dvd Rs.7	150
Breul's Crawford Press Co. Ld	500	200	200		107½ 107½
Broach City Press Co. Ld.	600	200	all	11	120
Calaba	500	1,380	1,380	90	310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,175
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	—	Nil	105
Fort	315	2 500		Rs. 80	1,200
French	300	50		Nil	425
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500		30	450
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	105
Khangaum	940	450	450	Nil	420
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	745
Maharadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	300	300	83	120
Meroantile	1,000	125	125	10	112½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	395
Munnar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	235
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	535
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	130
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs35dv	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	180	1,900
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	570
Surab Woollen Mills	1,200	25	250	Nil	19
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	100	all	16	200
Vakhart		1,00	1000	Rs. 0	1,040

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G.I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,40
B. B. & C. R.	—	£ 18	—	do.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alliance	1,000	1,000	all	Rs. 15	510
Anglo-Indian	1,215	100	100	Nil	12
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	5 0	all	9 per ct.	3:0
Bombay Unified	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	500	500	20	360
Bombay Nowrosjee Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	170
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.35	1,260
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	850
Commercial Mills	800	500	500	Nil	640
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	670
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.75	435
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	375
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1 000	50	390
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	520
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	325
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,.00	Nil	740
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1 500	500	500	Nil	535
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,100
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	350
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,180
Janee Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	340
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	—	250		117½
Jowraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	800
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	595
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	605
Khanagaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	825
Khatao Manekjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	625
Leopold	3,500	100	103	Nil	1674
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.15	600
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	880
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,675
Mahalaxmee	000	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	1,532½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,632½
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	Nil	197½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1 00	dvd Rs.60	1,850
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	380
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	380
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,230
Queen Mills	900	1,000	1,000	Nil	320
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	855
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,350
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	570
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	140
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	340
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	170
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	140
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	530
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,00	1,000	Nil	200
Western India	1,200	1,00	1,200	Nil	730
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	310xd 225xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	95xd
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	5,175
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,285
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 50	1,305
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	100	200	Rs. 20	270
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11
John Roberts & Co.	1 800	100	100	10 pr. ct.	130
Jehangir Karani & Co, Ld	3,000	500	100	8 pr. ct.	85
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 23-12	230
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	200	30	165
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	000	100	100	Rs. 10	93
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	175
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	85xd
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	19	500
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,300
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	200	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	220
Thacker & Co	1,500	100	100	5	55
Telephone Co.	9,300	25	all 100 25	5	19xd

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	20
China Leaf	"	28-4 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	"	28-12 "
Do. do. new	"	28-8 "
Australia do.	"	29-3
Bombay do.	"	29-1
English Sovereigns	"	13-4
Do. Dozens	"	13-3
Bar Silver 17 Besternose	"	95
Do. 17½ do.	"	95-4
Carolas Dollars	"	1305 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	126
Penne pieces	"	240

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Annual Meeting, Alexandra Native Girls' Institution 5-15 p. m.

Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 20th:—Indra (s), from Barry. On the 21st:—Eden Hall (s), from Liverpool. Yesterday:—Southern Cross (s), from Delagoa Bay; Karagola (s), Karachi; Shannon (s), London; and Booldana (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 21st:—A. J. Balfour (s), for Hamburg, &c.; Kirby Hall (s), Liverpool; and Bombay (s), Dunkirk. Yesterday:—Kola (s), for Karachi; Westmeath (s), Antwerp, &c.; Lord Erne (s), Karachi; Maria Valerie (s), Kobe; and Culna (s), Calcutta.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Dwarka and Eden Hall entered, and the steamers Bombay, Kirby Hall, and A. J. Balfour left the dock on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s.s. Cathay, will be closed, at the General Post Office, at 11-30 a.m., on Wednesday, the 25th instant.

INJURED WHILE ASLEEP.—Adumji Ebramji, a Borah, residing at Bazaar Gate Street, was, on Friday night, removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from injuries to his head, caused by falling from the verandah of his house, while rolling in sleep.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A WIFE.—Succaram Govind, residing at Takwady, has reported to the police, that his wife, Luximee, aged sixteen years, left home, on Thursday, taking with her gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 136, and has not since been heard of.

A FATAL FALL.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at Lower Mahim, on the body of Lawrence Manuel D'Souza, aged twenty-two years, a toddy drawer, residing in an cart at Parbhadevi Road. At 5 p.m., on Saturday, the deceased fell from a cocoanut tree, and died on the spot. A verdict of accidental, death was recorded.

BURGLARY AT BHENDY BAZAAR ROAD.—Hussonalli Hakim, having his shop at Bhendy Bazaar Road, reported to the police, on Friday morning, that his shop had been broken into sometime during the night by smashing the lock on the door, and seventy-five gold-embroidered caps and cloth, of the collective value of Rs. 128, stolen from an open cupboard in the shop.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 p.m. (weather permitting):—

March	Fur's Vaterland		Ackermann.
Fantasia	Faistaff		Verdi.
Polka	Izetta (piccolo solo)		Jones.
Selection	Rip Van Winkle		Planquette.
Valse	Viennaise		Czibulka.
Gavotte	Alexina		Asch.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DEATH FROM INFLAMMATION OF THE STOMACH.—An inquest was held by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of a Mahomedan, named Goolam Hoosein, aged thirty-two years, a servant to a carpenter. The deceased used occasionally to sleep in his master's shop, at Null Bazaar. At 10 o'clock, on Friday night, the deceased was found by his master vomiting in the shop, and was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where on admission, he complained of burning pain in the abdomen. The vomiting continued, and he died, at 3 o'clock, on the following morning. The medical evidence went to show that the death was due to inflammation of the stomach and bowels, and a verdict in accordance with that evidence was recorded

THE DEATH OF A MAHOMEDAN LAD AFTER AN OPERATION.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, concluded the inquiry, on Saturday, at the morgue, regarding the circumstances, under which Buddoo Jehangir, a Mahomedan lad, aged five years, residing with his father, at Telly Gully, met his death, on Thursday last. Dr. Sidney Smith, the coroner's surgeon, for whose evidence the inquest had been adjourned, said that all the internal organs of the deceased's body were healthy, and that there were no external marks of violence on it. From the evidence he had heard and the appearance of the body, he was of opinion that death was due to exhaustion, consequent on fever, and that the operation had nothing to do with the death. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

BRINGING ADULTERATED LIQUOR INTO BOMBAY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday last, Mr. Nevell, abkari inspector, charged a Parsee, named Rattonji Rustomji, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with having, on Friday last, transported into Bombay from Bandora two bottles of country liquor without a permit from the Collector of Abkari. It appears that on Friday evening, accused arrived in Bombay from Bandora by one of the local trains and alighted at the Dadar Station, with a bag in his hand. An abkari peon, doing duty at the station, searched the bag, and discovered two bottles of country liquor concealed therein. The accused, in pleading guilty, stated that he brought the liquor from Bandora for medical purposes, as he could not obtain such pure and unadulterated liquor in Bombay. He was fined Rs. 10.

CONCERT.—The Y. M. C. A. concert, at the Apollo Bunder Rooms, on Friday evening, only required one thing to make it a complete success, and that was fairly favourable weather, but this being denied only a few persons braved the fierceness of the elements to attend. The entertainment opened with a piano solo by Miss Walton, followed by Mr. A. F. Harrington's carefully rendered song, "The Coast Guard" Mr. H. Rabe gave a zither solo, "A Musical Dream," of his own arrangement, and Mr. A. C. Owen imparted merriment and variety to the proceedings by reciting "A Lay of Ind." "Home, Sweet Home" was prettily rendered as a piano and banjo duet by Messrs. H. F. Good and F. H. P. Blodwell. Mr. F. J. Clark was loudly applauded for his rendering of "The Press Gang." After Mr. H. F. Good's piano solo, Mr. H. E. Harrington gave "The Admiral's Broom," so well that the audience although their wishes had on previous cases remained unsatisfied so persistently demanded an encore that Mr. Harrington repeated a portion of the song. Miss Predoux then read "The Famine," from "Hiawatha," and created a marked impression by her delivery of Longfellow's difficult but telling verse. Another zither solo having been given by Mr. Rabe, the concert concluded with the National Anthem. As many who would have attended were deprived from doing so by reason of the weather, it is intended to repeat the concert shortly, the proceeds being devoted to the piano fund.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

THE first match in the first round of the cricket competition of the above association took place, on Thursday, on the Esplanade, the opponents being the St. Mary's Institution and the Indo-British School. It was evident from the first that the latter team, whose ages barely averaged thirteen had set themselves a very difficult task in coping with their older rivals. Going in first to bat, the Indo-British boys pleased all beholders by the plucky way in which they stood up to the bowling of their opponents. Some of the early batsmen hit out freely, but were dismissed by catches in the long field, while others were unfortunate in losing their wickets through want of judgment in running, which might well be excused, considering that the oldest boy in the team was but sixteen and the youngest but nine. The total score was 22, of which seven were made by Easdon and five by Collett. St. Mary's made 102 for seven wickets, and then closed their innings. Gordon made 24, not out, Fragoso 16, La Touche 13, not out, Fox 12, and Athaides 11. On going in again the Indo-British boys made only 20, of which nine were made by Kemp and four by Easdon. St. Mary's thus won by an inning and 60 runs. The next two matches are on Wednesday and Thursday next between St. Peter's School and the Sir J. J. P. B. Institute, and St. Xavier's and Fort High Schools.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 20th July.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·510
Temperature of the Air	79·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·2
Dew Point	76·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·922
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	79·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·0
General Directions of wind	W, WSW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	818
Fall of Rain	2·27
Total fall during month	19·70
year	36·38
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of the 21st	3·10

From midnight to midnight.

THE LATE SIRDAR PADAMJEE PESTONJEE.

SIRDAR KHAN BAHADUR PADAMJEE PESTONJEE, some years ago a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, and a leader of the Parsee community of Poona, died in that city, on Friday night, as was announced in our last issue. He was the head of the well-known Padamjee family, the members of which have always occupied a high position in the capital of the Deccan; and was respected and esteemed not only by the members of his own community, but had made many friends among the upper class of Europeans. His father, a Parsee priest of Surat, settled, many years ago, in the capital of the Peishwa, and opened a shop there, and in 1836 became a mail-contractor under the British Government, carrying the mails between Poona, Aurungabad, and Nagpur. He performed the work so satisfactorily that, in 1842, the mail contract between Poona and Bombay was also entrusted to him. Mr. Padamjee ably assisted his father in the business which, though profitable, was very wearisome and exacted large sacrifices at times. It entailed a daily run of five hundred miles, over which seven hundred horses, besides numerous conveyances, had to be employed. The contract continued till 1864, when the mails were transferred to the railway companies. The father and son proved very successful mail-contractors; and their energy and enterprise were appreciated by the board of directors of the late East India Company, whose reports from 1847 to 1853 spoke in flattering terms of them. Mr. Padamjee was associated with his father in early life and zealously co-operated with him for twenty-eight years in his mail contracts. The flattering term in which his success in the Bombay Presidency was spoken of attracted the notice of the Postmaster of Madras, who, in the year 1852, entrusted him with the carriage of the mails between Danur and Bellary in the Madras Presidency. During the Indian Mutiny, interruptions occurred in the mail lines between Jubbulpore and Allahabad, while other lines were altogether unsafe, and the result was that the mails from Calcutta, Delhi, Punjab, &c., were all suddenly thrown upon the Nagpur line, which was quite beyond the terms of the original contract. With a loyal sense of the exigencies of the position, Mr. Padamjee, without raising any objection with regard to the heavy risk and additional expense to which he would be subjected, conveyed the latter mails safely with energy, zeal, and prudence, thereby earning the thankful recognition of Government, who awarded to both father and son a gold medal, the title of Khan Bahadur, and a purse of Rs. 10,000 in consideration of work done by them beyond the original contract. The acknowledgments of Lord Canning, the first Viceroy of India, were conveyed to them on the occasion; and the award was made on the 19th July, 1860, in a public durbar, held at Dapoli, the monsoon residence of Governors of Bombay before Ganesh Khind was selected, by the then Governor, Sir George Russell Clerk with the approval of the Secretary of State for India. The sanad conferring the title of Khan Bahadur, dated 29th May, 1860, was a document couched in magniloquent Urdu terms, bearing the seals of Lord Canning and his deputy moonshee, and was to the effect that "the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, on the recommendation of the Bombay Government, was pleased to confer the sanad of the title of 'Khane-va-Bahadur' upon Pestonjee Sorabjee and his son Padamjee Pestonjee, who, in the time of disloyalty and mutiny, manifested their genuine loyalty and conscientious integrity and faithfulness, by which the Government of India was greatly pleased and satisfied with them. As a token, therefore, of that pleasure and satisfaction, the title of 'Khane-va-Bahadur' was granted to, and conferred upon, the former, and in the event of his death, upon his son, the said Padamjee Pestonjee. Now, the Governor-General entertains no doubt that the gift of such a grand and honourable title will induce them (the father and son) to be more loyal and conscientious and trustworthy towards the Government whose glory has risen to theskies. And this sanad will prove to their co-religionists and fellow-men and friends the honour and dignity to which they have attained. Dated, 29th May, 1860." In a grand durbar of the Sirdars of the Deccan and others, Sir G. R. Clerk, in presenting the sanad, said the gold medal was being prepared in England, and would be presented when received. Sir Charles Wood, then Secretary of State, in forwarding the gold medal subsequently, remarked that, in his opinion, the award of it was quite appropriate for the zeal and energy with which Pestonjee Sorabjee and his son had discharged their duty towards the Government, and the loyalty which they had shown towards the British Sirkar during their long service, especially during the time of the Indian Mutiny, &c. The gold medal bore on one side an image of her Majesty the Queen, and on the other a suitable inscription in the names of Khan Bahadur Pestonjee Sorabjee and his son, Padamjee Pestonjee. For the honours thus conferred upon the father and son, the Parsee communities of Bombay, Poona, Naosari, Ahmednagar, and Jalna were much gratified, and sent to the recipients addresses of congratulation. The public of Poona, with a view to perpetuate the memory of their popular citizen, raised a fund of Rs. 10,500, to which the father and son added Rs. 7,000; and the total amount was made over to the Bombay Government for starting and maintaining a public dispensary at Poona, which was subsequently opened as "the Khan Bahadur Pestonjee Sorabjee Poona Charitable Dispensary." The following year Mr. Padamjee made over suitable premises to Government for the dispensary, which is now availed of by about twenty thousand poor patients annually. Mr. Pestonjee expended in all, about Rs. 61,000 in public charities in the Deccan and in Guzerat, and died in December. 1861, at the age of seventy-one years, in very affluent circumstances, leaving an only son, Mr. Padamjee, to whom the title of Khan Bahadur descended with the gold medal.

The late Mr. Padamjee was born in Surat on the 18th June, 1820, and was, therefore seventy-four years of age at the time of his death. His early career was associated with his father whom he assisted, as already stated, for twenty-eight years in the business of the Government mail contracts as well as in conducting the firms which his father had established in Poona and other places. In 1864 Mr. Padamjee was nominated a Fellow of the Bombay University. He was for some years a member of the Poona District Local Fund Committee. From 1860 to 1874 he served as a member and for some time as chairman, of the Poona Municipality. Government were pleased to exempt him from personal attendance in courts of law. In November, 1872, the honour of a first-class Sirdar of the Deccan was bestowed upon him, he being the first Parsee who has had this rank conferred upon him, and he was at the same time awarded a silver medal in recognition of his services during the Mutiny. In August, 1894, he was made a member of the Bombay Legislative Council in which he sat for two years, and did useful and valuable work in the interest of his countrymen. When the Prince of Wales visited Poona in 1875, Mr. Padamjee was elected president of the reception committee, formed of influential European and Native citizens, and had the honour to read to the Prince the address of welcome prepared for presentation to him.

The charities of the father and son considerably exceeded a lakh of rupees. Rs. 43,000 were contributed to the funds of the Parsee Punchayet; Rs. 20,000 for building dharmsallas for the use of Parsee travellers in Poona, Ahmednagar, and Adajun; Rs. 7,000 to various famine funds; Rs. 12,000 to several memorial funds; Rs. 20,000 to Zoroastrian religious funds and public charities; Rs. 3,000 to the David Sassoon Infirm Hospital; Rs. 3,000 to the Tower of Silence Fund at Ahmednagar; Rs. 4,000 to the Victoria Gardens in Bombay, the Poona pinfold, and to several schools and libraries, &c. Last year, Mr. Padamjee contributed a large sum of money for a fire-temple in Poona which is situated on a plot of ground, now known as "Kurshed Wady." Mr. Padamjee, owing to impaired healtb, had been leading a retired life for some ten years past, and died at his bungalow in Poona, at 10 o'clock, on Friday night last, causing general grief in the community. He was a gentleman of a genial disposition, princely hospitality, and great courtesy, and had won the esteem and respect of all who knew him. He owned extensive estates, chiefly in Poona, which bring in a large income. He leaves behind him four sons and seven daughters. His sons are educated young men who have inherited all the good qualities of their father. The eldest son, the Hon. Mr. Dorabjee, is a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, chairman of the Poona Municipality, and a member of the Western India Rifle Association, where he has won prizes as a crack shot. The second son, Mr. Nowrojee, is a member of the firm of Messrs. Padamjee Brothers, and was some years ago appointed Examiner in Mathematics by the Bombay University. The third son, Mr. Sorabjee, is a member of the Statutory Civil Service, and holds the position of an Assistant Collector. The fourth son, Mr. Byramjee, is an honorary second-class magistrate of Poona, and a Registrar of the Poona Court. Mr. Padamjee's grandson, Mr. Godrejjee Dorabjee, B.A., is an Assistant Accountant-General, to which post he was appointed by the Government of India on the recommendation of Sir Philip Wodehouse, Governor of Bombay.

The Vernacular papers speak in highly eulogistic terms of the social and civic virtues of the deceased gentleman. The *Indian Spectator* remarks:—The death of Sirdar Khan Bahadur Padamjee Pestonjee, at Poona, on the night of the 20th, not only deprives the Parsee community of the place of its head, but the Poona public of one of its influential and trusted leaders. As a member of the local Legislative Council he did good work. But probably his greatest services to Poona and the Deccan consisted in having given there a great impetus to manufacturing industry. May the example set by him bear a rich harvest.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 23.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN).

For Consent Decree.

551-93—J Peace—Thakoojee Yeshwant vs Pakhmabai and another—Bicknell M and M.

63-94—J Peace—Thakoojee Yeshwant vs Yeshwant Gainajee and others—Bicknell M and M.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

88-93—Framjee and M—Janabai vs Abdulla Rahimtulla Sayani—Payne, G and S—Part heard.

145-88—J C Cama—Bachoobai and others vs Valibhoy Khanbhoy and others—Payne G and S, M D and C B and Co, and E and G.

For Further Directions and Costs.

279-93—K J Mantri—Nurbadabai vs Manibai and another—Manshukhal D and J.

524-93—Ardesir H and D Perozshaw Merwanjee Mehta and another vs His Grace the Right Revd Dr S Dalhoff vs Daphtary and F.

211-93—Bicknell, M and M—Foolchand Hanandrao vs Radhakisson Jesniram and another—Tyabjee, D P and C.

224-93—K D Shroff—Mahomed Hoosein bin Ebrahim Saheb Bhatker vs Rahiabai and others—Nanu and H.

533-93—Ardesir, H and D—Rahimabai vs Hanifabai and others—K D Shroff.

For Further Directions on Commissioner's Report.

438-92—Daphtary and F—Hajee Essackchand vs Dadoomeya Shaik Ahmed Busri—Khunderao M.

For Hearing on Commissioner's Special Report.

67-86—Framjee and M—Khudiza Begam and others vs Awad bin Oomer Sultan Navaz Jung Bahadur—Crawford, B and Co.

Postponed Long Causes.

178-94—Bhaishunker and K—Jaikisondas Gungadas vs Tapibai—Edgelow and G.

396-93—F A Little—The Secretary of State for India vs Shaik Noordin Jeewanjian—In person.

423-93—Bhaishanker and K—Mawjee Vullubhdas vs Chotalal Jeewandas and another—Edgelow and G.

71-93—Daphtary and F—Vazrabai widow and another vs Horra Gulam Hussein Hyderally—Fardunjee P Pavri.

616-93—Bhaishunker and K—Hajee Essa Hajee Essack vs Manchubai Baigowun—Wadia and G.

445-93—Jehangir D—for Pauper—Muntanbai vs Jamsetjee Framjee Nowsbaw and others—In person.

52-94—Bhaishunker and K—Bai Jamnabai vs Karamsi Damjee and others—Edgelow and G, and Janardhan and A.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CANDY.)

For Judgment.

56-94—Bland and N—William Watson and another vs George Vernon Barrow.

91-94—Ardesir H and D—The Standard Oil Co and another vs Ramjee Morarjee—Chalk W and S.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

35-94—In person—Jamsetji Pirozshaw vs Jehangir Bazonjee and another—Khunderao M, at 3 p.m.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Undefended New Long Cause.

254-94—Edgelow and G—Dhondiba Krishnajee vs Narayen Dhondiba Nawasker.

(Postponed Long Causes.

509-93—Dikshit and H—Vithoba Somee and others vs Sitaram Yesjee—In person—Part heard.

76-94—Bicknell, M and M—Noorbhai Ghellabhai vs Parvatibai and others—In person.

538-93—Edgelow and G—Cassilal Mithalal vs Dayabhai Jaduram—Tyabjee D P and C.

426-93—Mattubhai and J—Sadanand Pharasram vs Santookchand Knoonjii and others.

136-93—Tyabji D P and C—Goswami Shri Giridhurlalji Maharaj vs Babu Dewnathsing—K D Shroff.

622-92—K D Shroff—Babee Dewnaing vs Goswami Shri Girdharlalji Maharaj—Tyabjee D P and C.

609-92—Bicknell M and M—Mathurdas Ramdas vs Morardas Vrijlal and others—Wadia and G.

216-88—Bhaishanker and K—Ootumchand Manecckchand vs Ramrao Gungadhur Myral and another vs Tyabjee D P and C, and Nanu and H.

622-93—Mathubhai and J—Patel Harikisondas Purshotumdas and others vs Patel Maganlal Chotalal and others.

573-93—Ardesir H and D—Chubildas Lallcobhay and others vs Goverdhundas Khatao and others—Little S N and B.

525-93—Chalk W and S—Purshotum Chintamon and others vs Chrushnarao Bhawoo and another—Mansukhal D and J.

513-93—M and R—Girjashanker Vnjeshanker vs Motamarry Rambhotee and another—Edgelow and G.

370-92—Brown and M—Jethi vs Liladhar Haridas and another—Little S N and B.

610-93—Roughton and B—Balkisson Shrikisson and others vs Buchraj Hajarimull—Brown and M.

3-94—In person a pauper—Moorjee Canjee vs Pragjee Dewjee and others—Daphtary and F.

105-93—Payne G and S—Kustoor Bhugga and others—Vithuldas Ramdas and another—Chalk W and S.

201-93—Edgelow—Merwanjee Pestonjee Tuback vs Dinbai and others—Ardesir H and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

556-93—Framjee and M—Mahomed Abdul Hussan and others vs Mahomed Kareem and another—Pestonjee R and K—Framjee and M—Part heard.

547-92—K D Shroff—Abdul Kareem and others vs Mariambai and others—Tyabjee D and J and Bicknell M and M and in person.

617-93—Payne G and S—Goolam Hoossein Moorjee vs Bai Manbai and others—Thakoredas D and C.

151-86—Little S N and B—Vussonjee Manshing and others vs Jamsetji Pallonji Kapadia—J C Cama.

492-87—J C Cama—Jamsetji Pallonji Kapadia and another vs Vussonji Manshing and others—Little S N and B.

272-93—Edgelow and G—Muncherjee Bomonjee vs Dwarkadas Shamjee and other—Bhaishanker and K and Edgelow and G.

481-93—Bhaishanker and K—The Hon'ble the Acting Advocate General and other vs Gordhundas Purmanandas and others—Little S N and B.

518-93—J C Cama for pauper—Kalu Lakhamsey vs Ramji Karamsey—Pestonjee R and K.

427-93—Nanu and H—Fazoolabhoy Hebtoolla vs D H Glcbe and others—Payne G and S.

408-93—Bhaishanker and K—Jeewan Somwar and another vs Janmahomed Oosman and other—Muljee and R.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 21.

THE English and French Funds were unaltered yesterday; and the only change in the London financial quotations usually wired through Reuter was a decline of 1-16d. in the price of Bar Silver, at 28 5/8d. per oz.; the metal having also become ¼ cent cheaper in New York, at 62¼ cents per oz., with demand Exchange in London unaltered. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £40,000 in silver to this port, and £10,000 to Calcutta; and £10,000 in Gold to this port.

London Stock Exchange and other financial quotations all come unchanged to-day. Silver in New York also remains at yesterday's price, Exchange on London being the same.

The Wheat market was dull; No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool being quoted at 4s. 10d. per cental, Ex-Quay. Brown Rapeseed was quoted at 31½s. per 416 lbs. sellers, shipment this and-or next month to Dunkirk, tone of the market easier.

Both spot and arrival prices of Cotton were unchanged in Liverpool yesterday; and the market closed quiet; Surats dull; and Arrivals quiet but steady, the day's Sales having aggregated 7,000 bales only, inclusive of 400 East Indians. The day's Imports were 3,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

To-day's Liverpool telegram is mutilated as to the state of the market. Spot and arrival quotations, however, are all unaltered. The day's Sales are 6,000 bales; the Imports 3,000 bales.

COTTON business in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday was upon a smaller scale than in the week preceding, the total Sales having been 6,000 bales less at 44,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers 3,000 bales smaller, at 51,000 bales. The Imports were 7,000 bales less, at 15,000 bales. The total Stock, at 1,287,000 bales, had fallen off during the week by 44,000 bales and was thus lighter, by 57,000 bales, than at the same time last year, and by 237,000 bales compared with 1892. Owing to the delay in wiring the figures for the Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe by Reuter, which has occurred for some weeks past, our comparative statistics given below are incomplete in this particular. There was no change in the spot price of Mid-American Cotton during the week; yesterday's quotation having been 9-16d. lower than at the same time last year, but the same as that ruling in 1892.

A decline of 11-16 cent took place in the price of ready Mid.-Upland Cotton in New York yesterday, at 7 1-16 cents per lb: and September Futures were 2 points lower, at 6·91 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales; making only 4,000 bales for the week; and the total figures to date now show an increase of 847,000 bales as compared with last year's for the same time; and a decrease of 1,195,000 bales as against 1892.

To-day, a further decline of 3 points has been established in the price of September Futures in New York at 6·88 cents. per lb., the spot price of Cotton being unaltered. The Cotton in sight is 7,360,000 bales, compared with 7,350,000 bales visible a week ago.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Week's receipts ...	4,000	10,000	15,000
" exports to U. Kingdom ..	7,000	19,000	14,000
" " Continent	4,000	16,000	3,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. ..	5,818,000	5,091,000	7,043,000
" exports to U. K. do. ..	2,828,000	2,210,000	3,251,000
" " to Continent do. ..	2,264,000	1,393,000	2,481,000
" Stock in the Ports	290,000	316,000	487,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 19th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892
Total supply of all kinds	not recd.	2,693,160	3,060,600
" " Surats	not recd.	212,140	307,240

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Stock in Liverpool	1,287,000	1,343,820	1,524,110
" London	(not recd.)	6,000	10,000
American Afloat	30,000	25,000	20,000
East Indian "	16,000	10,000	9,000
Total ...	.....	1,384,820	1,563,110
Price of Mid.-Americans.....	3 15-16d.	4¼d.	3 15-16d.
" Good Dhollera	3¼d.	3¼d.	3¾d.
Difference	13-16d.	¾d.	9-16d.

There has again been nothing whatever doing in our local Cotton market to-day, either by exporters or the Mills, the tone having remained quiet, and prices all unchanged.

WHEAT remains a very quiet market, and only a small export business passing, and no movement in rates, which we quote as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent....Rs.	4	5	0	per cwt.
Do. 85 " "	4	3	0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi.....	3	14	0	"
Red Delhi.....	3	7	0	"
Hard and Yellow	3	13	0	"
Red Ahmedabad	3	12	0	"
Hard Red.....	3	8	0	"

SEEDS.—There has been no return of activity in this market to-day, transactions having been upon a small scale, and the feeling quiet; while prices of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have further declined a half to one anna per cwt. at our quotations as follows:—

Linseed.....	Rs. 8-2-6	to Rs. 8-4-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzeart "	6-9-0	to " 6-10-0	"
do. do. Cawnpore "	6-6-0	to " 6-7-0	"
do. Red do. "	6-5-0	to " 6-7-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	538 bales.
Wheat.....	6,522 cwts.
Linseed	2,017 "
Rapeseed	3,225 "
Poppyseed.....	850 "
Groundnuts	1,712 "
Rice	3,425 "

FREIGHTS are quieter. The demand for tonnage from shippers has fallen off; and though holders are asking about 6d. per ton more, it is very doubtful whether many takers would be found even at last Wednesday's and Thursday's rates.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 0 27-32d., for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, ready and forward, and at 1s. 0 31-32d., for three months' sight Credits, without, however, much business transpiring either way; but Gold and re-sales of Bank Paper are reported to be offering again. From Calcutta we hear that rates are firm at about our quotations, which closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...1s. 0 27-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....1s. 0 27-32d. to 7-8d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight...1s. 0 29-32d.	"
Credits do. ...1s. 0 31-32d.	"
Francs do. ...1·36½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 103 11-16 for Fours, both for cash and the coming settlement, and after declining 1-16 to 1-8 per cent., closed at 103 9-16 in the two positions; 103¼ being the closing price for 3½ per Cents, and the 4 per cent Loan of 1842-43.

SHARES have been quiet, but with prices generally steady. We note, however, an advance of Rs. 10 each in Central India and Coorla Mill Scrip; and a decline of Rs. 4 Rs. 15 in Ripon; of Rs. 5 in Luckmidas; of Rs. 7½ in Manockji Petit; and of Rs. 2½ in Leopold, at our revised quotations. Bombay-Burma Trading have declined Rs. 25 in the first issue, and Rs. 10 in the others, Bombay Flour are Rs. 5 lower. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Re. 1¼ to Rs. 1,210 per share.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 22.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Sierra Leone-Accra interrupted. Telegrams for places south of Accra can be sent only via Aden and Zanzibar.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius, at noon, on Monday, the 23rd instant.

Madagascar mail closes at Durban, at 11 a.m., on Monday, the 23rd instant.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, JULY 21.

10 p.m.	80·9

SUNDAY, JULY 22.

6 a.m.	79·6
10 a.m.	81·1
2 p.m.	82·8
4½ p.m.	80·8

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BEAMAN.—June 28, at Hulme Lodge, Eastbourne, the wife of Deputy-Surgn-Gen Ardern Hulme Beaman, of a son.

FERGUSON.—July 3, at Brussels, the wife of Surgeon-Colonel R P Ferguson, Principal Medical Officer, Sirhind District, of a Daughter.

SPRAGUE.—July 2, at Easdale, Streatham, the wife of Surgt-Lieut William Carr Sprague, 23rd Bombay Infantry, Rajkot, India, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BARNES—LETHBRIDGE.—July 3, at the Parish Church, Lynsted, Frederick Gorell Barnes, Barrister-at-law, of the Inner Temple, and Dadmans Lynsted, Sittingbourne, to Caroline Anne Rooer, only daughter of Sir Roper and Lady Lethbridge, of Lynsted Lodge, Kent.

BEEVOR—FOSTER.—June 29, at the Parish Church, Hardingham, Norfolk. Sir Hugh Reeve Beevor, Bart, M D, to Emily Georgina, eldest daughter of Sir William Forter, Bart.

LAING—MACLACHLAN.—June 28, at the Rockurghe Hotel, Edinburgh, Alexander Laing, Solicitor Supreme Courts to Elizabeth Mackinlay, eldest daughter of the late Hugh Maclachlan, Arnish, Cluny Drive, and niece of the late Daniel Mackinlay, of Calcutta.

SCOTT-KERR—COCKERELL.—June 30, at Holy Trinity Church, Folkestone. Francis L Scott-Kerr, 79 h Cameron Highlanders, third son of the late W Scot Kerr, Esq of Chatto, to Sybil, daughter of Horace Cockerell, Esq, C S I, 63, Bouverie Road, Folkestone.

STRICKLAND—PADBURY.—June 9, at H B M's Agency, Zanzibar and afterwards at the Cathedral, Charles Worsley Strickland, Collector of Customs, Government of H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar, to Catherine Mary, third daughter of late Samuel Padbury, H M Civil Service.

TWIGG—PASTEUR.—June 28, at Christ Church, Mayfair, John Twigg, Indian Civil Service, of Rempsy, to Isabel Marie, eldest daughter of Henry Pasteur, Esq, of 19, Queen-street, Mayfair.

DEATHS.

JACKSON.—July 2, at Chickulda, Ebford, near Topsham, Devon, George Jackson, Lieutenant-Colonel 11th Madras Native Infantry, aged 83.

RENNICK.—June 27, at Home Lodge, Surbiton, the residence of her brother-in-law, Col Kenny, Catherine Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Major Rennick, Bengal Artillery, of Derryarzon, aged 73.

RICHARDSON.—June 29, at 2, Lansdown-parade, Cheltenham, Catherine Jane, eldest daughter of the late William Richardson, of Calcutta, aged 80.

VANRENEN.—July 3, at 24, Lansdowne-road, W, Colonel A D Vanrenen, late Bengal Staff Corps, aged 63.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 23, 1894.

A WEEK ago we dealt with that portion of Dr. George Watt's "Memorandum on the Resources of British India" which relates to the cotton industry of the Empire. But it would be an injustice to the learned doctor to confine our consideration to one section of his work, and to pass by in silence the general conclusions at which he has arrived in regard to the future of Indian agriculture as a whole. The importance of this subject needs no further demonstration than the reminder that seventy per cent. of the total population live more or less by the tillage of the soil. Undoubtedly in dealing with the food-producing capacity of the country and the necessities of home consumption, Dr. Watt had a more difficult task than any administrator who has answered similar enquiries by the Imperial Federation League in regard to the Colonies, because the problems connected with the food of the people of India are involved in far greater confusion and obscurity than those relating to any other British dependency. The vast extent of the Peninsula, the large tracts of country administered by Native Princes, who furnish practically no returns respecting the agricultural condition of their States, and the extensive areas of British India remaining unsurveyed, are amongst the initial obstacles against any certain pronouncement regarding the food-supply and requirements of India. So much is heard respecting the double harvests of the East, that some will be surprised to learn that of the 187,795,210 acres under actual cultivation only 23,184,192, or less than one-eighth, yield two crops per annum. British India with a population of 221½ millions produces 57,215,000 tons of food materials per annum, but it would be misleading to suppose that by working out these figures the supply available per head could be ascertained, for, as Dr. Watt points out, such a conclusion would ignore many factors of vital importance, even in accurately surveyed areas. No standard of yield can be taken as applicable to all food crops; the calculation would be disturbed by imports and exports, both internal and external, and also by the substantial source of supply given by wild food-stuffs (more particularly amongst the wild tribesmen of the hills), and by fish and other animal food. The assumption that the people of India live exclusively on the produce of their fields is as untenable as the assumption that they are entirely vegetarian. But while for the reasons assigned, the total food-supply and the actual requirements of the people cannot be tabulated with precision, there are not wanting numerous well-ascertained facts from which valuable deductions may safely be drawn. Dr. Watt regards as altogether fallacious and contrary to experience the contention that the exports of Indian food are larger than is consistent with the well-being of the people. This view of the case is supported by the fact that it is not in food-stuffs alone that India has for years past steadily augmented her supplies to foreign countries. On the contrary, the expansion of food-grain exports has been much lower than that of any other group of products during recent years. It is true that the grain exports rose from forty-two million cwt. in 1889-90, to fifty million the next year, and to sixty-six million in 1891-92. This sudden expansion was, however, entirely due to the unusual demand caused by the state of the European market, and last year the exports went back to the normal figure of forty-five million cwt. This is a case of demand ruling supply—when the state of the European market leads to the belief that favourable prices will be obtained, the area of production is at once increased.

The total area of British India is 699 million acres and it is estimated that the odd ninety-nine million acres may fairly be taken as representing waste areas which are capable of profitable cultivation. This estimate does not, however, include the cultivable waste of Assam and Bengal. It is believed that future surveys will, by analysing the returns of those Provinces, raise the total cultivated and fallow area to two hundred and twenty million, and reveal the culturable waste as one hundred and twenty million. It is believed that for every three acres cultivated there are two acres capable of being tilled, but which have not yet been required to meet the home necessities of India or the demands of her foreign trade. The assumption must not, however, be made that the probable productiveness of the available waste lands is ever likely to equal in value that at present under cultivation, inasmuch as all the best lands are already under crops. Indeed, the Famine Commissioners reported that the agricultural value of the waste lands is very probably acre for acre, not much more than one-tenth of that of the existing cultivation. It would, however, be idle to speculate as to the amount of food that may be obtained by the reclamation of waste lands, for they would be likely to improve greatly by the higher class of agriculture, which, it may reasonably be supposed, will prevail when the demand arises for the full utilization of this margin of profit. It has been a familiar theory of political economists that a man deserves well of his country who makes two blades of grass to grow where one grew before. How much more deserving then of the gratitude of the ryots must be the Sirkar who annually makes two crops to grow where only one grew before, by expanding the region of artificial irrigation. A Government Resolution issued by Sir Edward Buck, last November, on the question of the extension of irrigation, pointed out that between the two extremes of land which required no artificial watering and lands which could not be cultivated at all without irrigation, there were lands of every class. Speaking roughly, an artificial water-supply is unnecessary in the Central Provinces, Assam, Lower, and the greater part of Upper, Burma, Lower Bengal, and many parts of Bombay and Madras. Elsewhere irrigation is obtained from canals, wells, and artificial ponds, and from large lake reservoirs in about equal parts. The Resolution shows that in India exclusive of Bengal twenty-eight million acres of land are irrigated, while seventy-six million acres are capable of being irrigated with advantage. Of the seventy-six million acres referred to forty-three million are actually cultivated. Assuming that one-third of this latter acreage are irrigable from wells, there are nearly fifteen millions of cultivated acres in which wells ought to be constructed. The advances made to cultivators for this purpose have yielded to Government a net interest of six per centum. It is a significant indication of the value of irrigative measures, and the responsibility which attaches to Government in extending them, that in the North-West the area cultivated has during the decade ending in 1892 stood nearly still, while the double-cropped area has advanced from ten to twenty per cent. In other words, instead of new lands having in these Provinces been brought under the plough, land already cultivated has been made to produce more.

This and other facts cited by Dr. Watt lead to the conclusion, that, conservative as are the cultivators of the soil in India, the expansion of produce now being witnessed is in what the pamphleteer, in the language of metaphor, describes as a vertical rather than a horizontal direction. Instead of seeking fresh fields and pastures new, the Indian ryot is improving his methods. Dr. Watt does not attribute the backward condition of Indian agriculture to the opposition of the ryot to change, so much as to the fact that their means and capabilities admit of but slow progression. "It might be different," he says, "were India's wide alluvial plains and fertile uplands under temperate instead of tropical influences, and inhabited by a race of people not enervated by climatic conditions such as have largely produced the apathy and poverty of India. As matters stand the physical conditions of large tracts of India are such as to warrant but slight departures from the time-honoured usages of the people." He does not, however, accept the verdict of enthusiasts, who would have us believe that improvements are neither desirable nor possible. So far from this being the case, he declares there are few aspects of Indian agriculture in which improvement is not only possible, but is taking place. Rather than hold that India is incapable of change, Dr. Watt cautiously observes that "it would be safer almost to believe that her greatest weakness lies in an inherent tendency to appropriate the results of foreign agricultural skill, instead of perfecting and evolving her indigenous resources." There is in fact hardly a district in which the majority of the crops grown are not exotics. Were the origin of the cultivated plants of the world to be expressed in area, India would be found to rank very far down in the scale. She has borrowed more than she has given, and, therefore, the improvement of the future should lie as much as possible in the path of natural selection and evolution of indigenous materials and systems. India has already been placed in the foremost rank of producing countries by the advances of civilization, and the future is likely to reveal a prosperity in manufacturing enterprise destined to protect the soil from the strain of over-population. The increasing demand for skilled labour; the facilities for emigration and transport; and the blessings of a peaceful and certain form of Government have increased home industries to an extent which makes it necessary to consider the question of India's possible development of her agricultural resources in the light of her manufacturing prosperity. This Dr. Watt does with great care and skill, and by the deductions made arrives at the conclusion that with the extension of measures of irrigation; more thorough and complete facilities of transport; improvements in methods and materials of agriculture, and the expansion of the area of cultivation, the productiveness of India might easily be increased by at least fifty per cent. Indeed, few countries in the world can be said to possess so brilliant an agricultural prospect if judged of purely by intrinsic value and the extent of undeveloped resources.

THE not altogether unexpected intervention of the Marquis of Lansdowne in the currency debate, in the House of Lords, originated shortly before the mail left, by a peer who had not previously been heard in the House of Lords, the Earl of Leven and Melville, imparted an importance to the occasion that would otherwise have been lacking. This was the first opportunity that had presented itself to the ex-Viceroy of justifying the closing of the mints, and his speech was listened to with close, if not sympathetic, interest by an assembly, including most of the leading members of the hereditary chamber. His Lordship spoke with a lucidity not always met with in those who attempt to enlighten the public on monetary questions, and the evident sincerity with which he enunciated his views gained for him the friendly cheers of some, who doubtless differed from him on more than one point. Out of doors, the noble Marquis' defence has attracted much attention, and we hear that in higher political circles it has been very favourably received. One effect it seems to have had is to lessen the bitterness with which the policy of the Government of India has been assailed in certain quarters. It has also, says our London correspondent, effectually dispelled recent rumours as to the intentions of the authorities. Some remarks that fell from Lord Herschell show that the Government are still prepared to consider other methods of settling the problem; but for the present, at all events, there is no possibility of the mints being reopened. Lord Leven may not be a high authority on this subject, and his appearance as a critic of the financial measures of the Government of India has not unnaturally excited some surprise; but apart from the general excellence of his maiden speech, he is entitled to the credit of having indirectly extracted from her Majesty's advisers the interesting declaration that no steps will be taken to disturb the *status quo* until the experiment has had a fair trial. Lord Leven, though he made so good a *debut*, rather gave away his case when, describing the situation just before the repeal of the Sherman Act, he said that the Indian Government were in a most difficult position, and that it was "very hard to see" what else they could have done. His main contention, that the Indian trade has been adversely affected by the cessation of work in the Bombay and Calcutta mints was supported by an array of figures relating to the falling off in the exports to the Far East, only too familiar to our readers. Anticipating the "re-adjustment" argument which Lord Lansdowne used with some degree of skill the Earl of Leven said that if the Indian mill industry were removed to China or Japan, he could not believe that it would ever return by any readjustment of trade. That is ordinary experience; but it is only fair to Lord Lansdowne to say that he did not claim that the trade diverted to Japan—he rather scoffs at the notion of serious competition in China—would revert to the Bombay mills. He contends that sooner or later, apart altogether from the closing of the mints, Japan was sure to cut out the manufacturers of Western

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION AND THE COTTON DUTIES.

LONDON, JULY 21.

In the House of Lords, last night, Lord Lansdowne asked whether it was still intended to prohibit the Indian Government from extending the Import Duties to cotton goods. His Lordship pointed out that while the Colonies were given great latitude in imposing protective duties on English and Foreign goods, India was denied any small privileges in this direction.

In reply, Lord Reay said that, according to latest reports received, the state of Indian finances appeared more hopeful. The interests of India would never be sacrificed, but the question of re-imposing the duties was one that had to be carefully studied.

Lord Roberts stated his belief that the feeling in India was that her interests were being sacrificed by the present prohibition of levying import duties on cotton goods. Speaking as a soldier, he believed that the prosperity of the country depended upon the the maintenance of military supremacy, and as a former resident and Englishman, he knew that it would be disastrous to shake the present contentment and confidence felt by the Natives of India in the integrity of British Rule.

Lord Kimberley declared that the result of re-imposing the duties on cotton goods was overrated. Great Britain was bound to safeguard her own interests. In conclusion, he thought that it would be better to accept the present deficit, and await the result of further experience before coming to any decision.

TEXT OF LORD KIMBERLEY'S SPEECH.

LATER.

The following is the text of the conclusion of Lord Kimberley's speech in the House of Lords on the question asked by Lord Lansdowne whether it was still intended to prohibit the Indian Government from extending the Import Duties to cotton goods:—

"While fully sharing the opinion that Great Britain should have full regard to the interests of India, I think we have the right to see that the interests of Great Britain are also fully considered. Government thought on the whole that it is better to accept the deficit, and to await further experience of the general financial condition of India before pledging ourselves to any further step. I admit that the decision is contrary to the desire of the India Council and the Indian Government."

Lord Kimberley then alluded to the strong agitation of Lancashire against the reimposition of the Cotton Duties, and believed that if the Government had then acted otherwise, the relations between India and Great Britain would have been most detrimentally affected. In conclusion, Lord Kimberley said :—

"It now rests with the Government of India to make a further representation to the Home Government, if thought necessary, and then the Government would have to decide on the course to be taken but Government is precluded at present from making any announcement as to what its policy may be. It is impossible to tell what the future may bring, but though our duty is not to confine our view merely to India, yet, when an emergency arises in India, we must have regard in the first place to the interests and needs of India herself.

BANQUET AT THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

CELEBRATION OF THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH THE EAST.

A banquet was given at the Imperial Institute last night, by the Eastern Telegraph and Eastern Extension Telegraph Companies to their chairman, Sir John Pender, M.P., to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the opening of telegraphic communication with the Far East. A brilliant gathering was present. Mr. Fowler, Secretary of State for India, responded to the toast of the Indian Empire, and Sir Charles Tupper to that of the Colonies. Mr. Fowler said that British Rule in India was just and impartial, and guaranteed the maintenance of peace and the development of the resources of the country. He acknowledged the immense benefits telegraphic communication had conferred on India.

THE QUEEN'S PRIZEMAN.

LONDON, JULY 22.

Private Rennie, of the 3rd Lanark Volunteers, has won the Queen's Prize at Bisley.

CRICKET INTELLIGENCE.

Lancashire and Yorkshire beat Somerset by an innings and sixty-eight runs, and an innings and five runs respectively. Middlesex beat Sussex by seven wickets ; Notts beat Kent by thirteen runs ; and Lancashire beat Gloucester by two hundred and forty runs.

THE OCCUPATION OF KASSALA.

ROME, JULY 21.

According to further intelligence received here, the Italians released many Egyptian prisoners confined at Kassala. An immense quantity of stores was also found, destined for the Mahdist expedition against Massowah in the autumn.

OPINION OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

PARIS, JULY 21.

The French Press resent the Italian occupation of Kassala as a violation of the rights of Egypt. Some of the papers hint that Italy has acted with the connivance of England.

ITALIAN FINANCE.

ROME, JULY 22.

The Italian Senate has passed the financial proposals as voted by the Chamber of Deputies.

THE COREAN QUESTION.

RUMOURED DECLARATION OF WAR.

SHANGHAI, JULY 22.

It is rumoured here that war has been declared between China and Japan. The Chinese are blocking the northern passage of the Tangtse and obliging vessels to pass nearer to the Woosung Forts.

YOKOHAMA, JULY 22.

China has demanded that Japanese warships shall not enter the Chinese Treaty Ports, with which request the Japanese Government has refused to comply.

British and American Marines have been landed at Seoul to protect the Legations.

THE OUTLOOK IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

*SIMLA, JULY 20.

There is still no marked improvement in the condition of the Central Provinces.

THE INDORE RESIDENCY.

Colonel Barr is quite likely to be appointed to officiate as Resident at Indore during the absence of Mr. R. Crosthwaite when the latter proceeds on leave.

RAILWAY APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. O'Callaghan's retirement and Colonel Bisset's officiating appointment are notified. Lieutenant-Colonel Gracey is appointed to officiate as Director-General of Railways; Mr. Hebbert, as Deputy Director-General of Railways, and Mr. Hebbert as Deputy Secretary, Public Works Department ; and Mr. L. Prickett to officiate as Under-Secretary.

Colonel Bisset will for the present carry on duties as Director-General of Railways, till Colonel Gracey's return.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Mr. W. Bion has been appointed to officiate as Scientific Reporter to the Government of India during the absence of Mr. W. Dallas, on furlough.

Mr. J. Duthie, Director of the Botanical Department, has been granted three months' leave.

Mr. Maclagan's leave, Mr. Ibbetson's, and Dr. Griesbach's appointment are notified.

Mr. E. Doran, Assistant Director-General of Post Offices, is granted three months' leave; Mr. C. Allsop and Mr. W. Cockell, in consequence, receive temporary promotions.

Mr. Fiddion, of the Home Department, is permitted to retire from the service.

Lieutenant F. Forteath has been confirmed as Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.

The following admission to the Staff Corps has been gazetted :—R. Ross.

The following Officers have been granted furlough :—Captain R. Laurence, Military Works Department, for two years ; Colonel M. King-Harman, Deputy Military Secretary to the Government of India, for eight months ; and Lieutenant-Colonel C. Keighley, for three months.

The following admission to Colonel's allowances has been gazetted :—Major-General Hamilton-Chapman.

The following Officers have been permitted to retire from the service :—Majors Kelly and Bruce.

Mr. T. Ker, Executive Engineer, is permitted to retire from the service.

THE FOUR PER CENT CONVERSION.

JULY 21.

The latest results of the conversion of the Four per Cent. Loan show a marked increase in receipts, and there is the greatest reason to believe that only a very few now will hold out.

The following is the official announcement showing the results of the Four Per Cent. Government promissory notes, tendered for conversion into 3½ per Cents, up to the 19th July, 1894 :—Loan of 1832-33, amount Rs. 7,000 ; of 1835-36, amount Rs. 233,000 ; of 1842-53, amount Rs. 31,057,000 ; of 1854-55, amount Rs. 1,003,000 ; of 1865, amount Rs. 2,791,000 ; and of 1879 (reduced), amount Rs. 240,000—total, Rs. 35,331,000.

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

It has been now decided that Colonel Melliss will be in command of all Imperial Service Troops at Mian Meer during the Viceroy's visit.

THE VICEREGAL TOUR.

Before proceeding on tour, in addition to visiting Kalabagh, Shirkarpur, and Sibi, H. E. the Viceroy will visit many other small stations before and after visiting Lahore.

THE REPORTED DEATH OF ISHAK KHAN.

No confirmation has yet been received to the rumour of Ishak Khan's death.

JULY, 20.

Rumours are current in Herat, which require confirmation, that Sardar Ishak Khan, the Pretender to the Kabul Throne, died at Bokhara.

FIGHTING IN AFGHANISTAN.

There is no foundation for the report that there has been more fighting on the northern boundary of Afghanistan.

JULY, 20.

Official news from Kabul states that no serious fighting took place in the Kunar Valley, north of Jellalabad.

THE MISSING TRAVELLERS.

The Resident at Kashmir has received no further news of Messrs. Church and Phelps, but is expecting a telegram from Skardu confirming the news of their safety.

JULY, 22.

It is now reported in a telegram of the 18th July from the British Joint Commissioner at Leh, that Messrs. Church and Phelps have arrived there, and that both are well.

BURMA APPOINTMENTS.

On return from leave of Mr. Burgess, Judicial Commissioner, Upper Burma, Mr. Copleston, who is officiating, relieves Colonel Parrott, Commissioner of the Southern Division, who goes on furlough. Mr. Adamson remains in charge of the Northern Division.

THE PROSECUTION OF FATHER HOPKINS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 21.

The Magistrate of Alipur has convicted Robert Smallman of having criminally intimidated Father Hopkins, for purposes of extortion, and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment. An appeal to the District Judge against the conviction has been lodged, and defendant released on bail pending the result.

THE COLLECTOR OF DACCA.

Mr. T. L. Jenkins, Collector of Dacca, died yesterday from brain-fever.

THE MILITARY WORKS COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 21.

As the Military Works Committee is not likely to dissolve for some time, Colonel Elles, one of its members, has deferred taking leave till the middle of August.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

*JULY, 20.

There was an unusually prolonged meeting yesterday of the Viceroy's Executive Council when matters of grave importance were discussed, of which however the outside public can only conjecture.

THE NEW COMMANDS.

The question of the location of the Lieutenant-Generals Commanding the Punjab and Hindustani Armies will be settled forthwith.

THE SEND-OFF TO MR. O'CALLAGHAN.

At the O'Callaghan dinner, to-night, in the United Service Club, some thirty gentlemen were present, and no speeches of much public interest were made.

*SIMLA, JULY 20.

Sir Charles Pritchard, in proposing the health of Mr. O'Callaghan, eulogised his services to Government, describing him as an excellent administrator and secretary. In reply Mr. O'Callaghan said he was an Irishman, and consequently was not a good speaker, and he would not even attempt to, as he understood no speeches would be made on the occasion of his farewell dinner. He thanked them all warmly and Sir Charles Pritchard for the kind words spoken.

* [Delayed in transmission owing to interruption of the telegraph service.]

THE WEATHER IN POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 22.

Heavy rain continues to fall. The river is in full flood. Portions of Holkar's Bridge and the roadway boundary walls have been swept away. Many houses near the river have been invaded by the waters, and their inhabitants are compelled to quit. Much damage has been done to property, but no loss of life is reported.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 6.

After another effort to upset the new spirit tax, an attempt that was only defeated by a mere baker's dozen, the "epoch-making" Budget Bill, as it is called, emerged from Committee on Monday, and now only awaits the report stage before the final reading in the House of Commons. Now that the fate of this much-discussed measure has been settled, people are asking themselves what is to follow. The uncertainty that exists as to the exact intentions of her Majesty's Government with reference to the remainder of the session will shortly disappear. We shall know in the course of a few days whether Lord Rosebery and his colleagues regard the adoption of Sir William Harcourt's financial proposals as sufficient for the present, or whether they are determined to make more than a show of trying to carry their Evicted Tenants Bill, together with some other unconsidered trifles in the comparatively short time that remains before the prorogation. While one section of their supporters—the section that would like the House of Commons to sit from one year's end to another, and almost grudge the adjournment over Saturday and Sunday—wish Ministers to deal seriously, not only with the tough question of the Evicted Tenants, but with the less objectionable features of the somewhat unlucky Registration Bill and the Eight Hours problem (a problem that has been pushed forward very considerably by the curious electoral struggle decided yesterday in the Attercliffe division of Sheffield) another portion of the Liberal party consider that in the present state of weariness at St. Stephen's the business should be wound up with as little delay as possible, and they will probably obtain no small accession of strength if the oppressive heat that has come upon us so suddenly should continue. Since the Budget Bill got out of Committee Sir William Harcourt has been luxuriating, not, I presume, by his famous fireside, but amidst the natural beauties surrounding his pleasant retreat in the New Forest. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is for the moment more talked about than any other of the Queen's liege subjects. Of Mr. Gladstone we now hear very little, and to tell the truth, the great man, now that he has definitely laid aside politics, is gradually dropping out of notice. Lord Rosebery has apparently been given up by the Nonconformist Conscience as incorrigible, and after the unexpected collapse of the mighty Ladas in the race for the Princess of Wales's Stakes of 10,000 sovereigns at Newmarket yesterday, perhaps they may be inclined to take a more lenient view in the future of his much-condemned racing proclivities. Sir William Harcourt, therefore, holds the field. His departure from town at this period of the Session is, as the *Times* remarks, to say the least, unusual ; and it is not perhaps surprising that it should have started afresh the speculation as to his rumoured retirement. It has been rather maliciously suggested that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, although he has no intention to disappear from the political arena, is himself partially, at all events, responsible for the reports now being canvassed wherever two or three politicians are gathered together. His enemies say that, being afflicted like all Parliamentarians with the desire of keeping his name prominently before the public, he sets these stories afloat. For the same reason, and only for the same reason, they kindly suggest that Mr. Gladstone used to write postcards to his numerous unknown correspondents. Sir W. Harcourt, being a man of less energy, but greater worldly wisdom, arrives at the same result without any trouble to himself. This is all very well, but a man who is at once Leader of the House of Commons and Chancellor of the Exchequer, can afford to dispense with the expedients dear to the heart of the aspiring M. P. who has not yet "arrived," and when the leading Ministerial organ finds it necessary to publish a leading article imploring Sir W. Harcourt not to forsake his post, we can be sure, even if there was no other information, that there is something in the air whatever may happen later. Nobody seeks to conceal the fact that Sir W. Harcourt resented, and still resents, the selection of Lord Rosebery instead of himself to be Prime Minister on the abdication of Mr. Gladstone. Moreover, it is not possibly without significance that the hon. gentlemen who are foremost in the movement among Liberal members of Parliament to entertain the Chancellor of the Exchequer at the National Liberal Club are those who were most opposed at the time to the Rosebery leadership. The ostensible object of the proposed dinner is to recognise the tact, patience, and ability with which, as all parties admit, the Budget Bill has been piloted through the dangerous waters of the House of Commons ; but without attaching to the matter all the meaning imputed to it, as in duty bound by the Opposition, it would be difficult not to see in the actions of the Hon Philip Stanhope and his colleagues something more than mere gratitude to Sir W. Harcourt for his services to the Liberal Party in the Session now rapidly drawing to a close. The impression of some people behind the scenes is that Sir W. Harcourt has no real desire to exchange the busy life of a politician for the sober pursuits of a country gentleman tempered by literary studies, The question is asked "Where is he to go." If he meant what he said at the Civil Service dinner last week he does not intend to accept a seat in the House of Lords, and we can hardly imagine a man who has all through life been in the thick of politics voluntarily at this age going on the retired list. The anxiety in the Liberal Party as to Sir W. Harcourt's exact intentions is due, not only to the disinclination to lose the assistance of the best debater in the House of Commons, but uneasiness as to the man who should step into the Chancellor of the Exchequer's place. Mr. John Morley is this week *locum tenens*, and he has many supporters, but there is a disposition among some close observers to regard Mr. Campbell-Bannerman as the coming man. Sir Edward Clarke who reflects the views of Conservatives and Liberal Unionists, seems to consider the War Minister's chances as good. Speaking at a public banquet the night before last, the ex-Conservative Solicitor-General said the Scotch Dispensation was setting in, and they understood that Mr. Campbell-Bannerman was hereafter to lead the Liberal Party. With a Scotchman as Liberal Prime Minister and a Scotchman as Leader of the House of Commons, the cup of hapiness of our friends North of the Tweed ought to be filled to overflowing.

The result of the Attercliffe Election is a surprise all round. The *Daily News* styles it the greatest triumph the Liberal Party has won since the last General Election ; but less enthusiastic supporters of Lord Rosebery in the Press and in Parliament take a more sober view of the situation. Mr. Langley who was returned by a majority of nearly a thousand votes over the Conservative candidate, is a man of exceptional popularity in Sheffield, and in ordinary circumstances ought to have polled a much larger number than his predecessor, the new Lord Coleridge, who was absolutely without local influence. Instead of doing this, Mr. Langley's total was less than that of the Liberal candidate in 1892 by over six hundred. The curious thing is that the aggregate of Mr. Hill Smith, the Conservative nominee, was between four and five hundred below that of two years ago. Mr. Frank Smith, the friend of Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., and the Private Secretary of that eccentric politician, Mr. William Saunders, M.P., who came forward as a representative of the small and noisy, but bold and determined, Labour Party, polled the comparatively large number of 1,249 votes, although he was a complete stranger, had only been before the constituency a week, refrained from canvassing, and had no carriages placed at his disposal to convey the horny-handed sons of toil to the poll. Everything was against his success, for although he had the assistance of Mr. Tom Mann, a light among the new school of Trade Unionism, the older and more sedate representatives of the working classes, men like Mr. Pickard, M.P., exhorted the Attercliffe operatives to vote for Mr. Langley. The assumption is, and it is only an assumption, that the Conservatives, who on this occasion abstained from voting for the candidate of their own party, supported Mr. Frank Smith, the Home Ruler and Socialist. An equally probable explanation is that a part of them at least supported their respected fellow townsman, Mr. Langley, and it is notorious that Mr. Frank Smith was dreadfully neglected by the influential Conservatives residing in other divisions of the town. In spite of the jubilation in Bouverie-street, the general opinion among Liberals appears to be that the obnoxious Labour Party must be "squared" (using the word in an innocent sense) before the General Election. The first effect of the internecine quarrel in Sheffield is to increase the bitterness of the Labour Party against the "bourgeois Liberals ;" and Lord Rosebery will have to show more tact than he has hitherto given evidence of possessing since he assumed the Liberal leadership if he is to heal the breach. "The destinies of this Empire are at this moment," says the *Times* somewhat dolefully, "in the hands of the working classes" ; but the position of affairs is not so terrible as they seem to think in Printing House Square. There will be time enough for dependency when the working classes are a homogeneous body, and vote only for representatives of their own class. On the arrival of that day many who now cry for the abolition of the hereditary branch of the Legislature will perhaps be ready to say : "Thank God we have a House of Lords." So far the bulk of the working classes have shown more sense than some of their leaders. If ever there was a working class constituency it is Attercliffe ; and who have the "masses" in Attercliffe elected ? Not a man of their own rank, but a large employer of labour. It is unreasonable to say that Mr. Langley was forced upon them, for the Council which selected that gentleman as a candidate is almost entirely composed of working men.

Some people here think that the one flaw in Lord Lansdowne's excellent contribution to the discussion on the currency question in the Lords was his implied censure of the Earl of Kimberley (who was detained at the Foreign Office) for not persisting in his resolve to withhold Council Bills until he could obtain a higher rate for them. I am assured that it is scarcely possible now to find any financier, to whatever school he may belong, who will endorse what Lord Lansdowne observed of this part of his case. The fact is people maintain that there is a rate for Council Bills as for everything else, and the Secretary of State cannot hope to sell at 10 or 15 per cent. above the market rate. On January 18 he began to dispose of his drafts at the market rate, and this is, it is contended, what he ought to have commenced to do on June 27, the day after the mints were closed. As one of those at whose instigation the India Office acted in this matter, Lord Lansdowne naturally entertains a different opinion ; but he seemed at a later stage rather to qualify his condemnation of the late Secretary of State. Asked by Lord Reay whether he would have contemplated with equanimity an increase of India's gold debt, the only possible alternative, the Marquis of Lansdowne remarked that what he intended to say was that they in India would have been glad if the Secretary of State could have seen his way to hold his hand a little longer. In the rather unfortunate absence of Lord Kimberley, the duty of replying for the Home Government devolved upon Lord Resy, whose delivery, not of the clearest at the best of times, was more perplexing than ordinary, owing to a not very skilful manipulation of the figures placed in his hands by Sir Henry Waterfield. Lord Cross spoke without saying absolutely anything, though the *Times* in its leader credits him with an argument used by the Lord Chancellor, who although he made next to Lord Landowne the most interesting speech in the discussion, is not mentioned by the writer of the article in the leading journal. If Lord Herschell, as Chairman of the Currency Committee, made a mistake in recommending the measures challenged by the Earl of Leven, he is singularly unrepentant. "I have," he says, "made myself acquainted with the rates of exchange every day, and I have read everything that has been written by those in authority in relation to the effect that the closing of the mints has had upon the trade of India, and the result of my examination has been to lead me to the conclusion that if I were again consulted upon the subject I should give precisely the same advice that I did before." Still, like Lord Lansdowne, the Keeper of the Queen's Conscience admits that the success achieved has been to some extent disappointing so far, and while recommending a suspension of judgment, says "that both in this country and in India the Government would be wise to keep their ears open to any suggestion which may seem to provide a more satisfactory policy than the present," a statement that seems to be particularly gratifying to the bimetallists.

Another indication of the increasing recognition of the relation between the silver question and the depression of agriculture is the fact that the Dutch Agricultural Society held a meeting a few days ago at the Hague to consider the question, and to formulate a declaration on the subject. There was a very large and representative gathering, several ex-Ministers being present. There appeared to be no difference of opinion on the main question of the desirableness of international bimetallism, but some of the most prominent advocates of the joint standard present appeared to be especially anxious to avoid anything approaching exaggeration with regard to the agricultural position. Thus while Mr. Rochussen urged that the closing of the Indian mints had inflicted a further severe blow on agriculture, and Mr. Vanden Berg contended that bimetallism was essential for Free Trade, Mr. Pierson argued that the construction of railways in India, the opening of the Suez Canal, and other conditions had been largely responsible for the increased exports from British India and the fall of prices. Mr. Pierson appears to think that too much has been made of the appreciation of gold argument, and prefers the earlier arguments as to the general superiority of the joint standard based on a common mint ratio between gold and silver. Eventually a resolution was submitted by the chairman declaring that "The establishment of an international bimetallic agreement is of extreme importance to all branches of Dutch industry, and is especially indispensable if the collapse of the agricultural industry is to be prevented." Mr. Pierson objected that this statement was too extreme with regard to agriculture, and pointed out that whatever efforts the Dutch Government might make to attain the desired settlement must continue fruitless so long as England refused to co-operate. Mr. Boissevein also took objection to the phrase "especially indispensable" with reference to agriculture as likely to do more harm than good, and ultimately the chairman in order to secure unanimity, agreed to amend the resolution in accordance with Mr. Boissevain's suggestion so as to make it a recognition of the importance of an international agreement in the interest of trade, agriculture, and industry generally. In this form the resolution was adopted without dissentients.

I am informed that Sir Charles Fremantle, the Deputy Master of the Mint, has decided to retire from his post next month, when he will have completed forty-two years of service under the Crown. Sir Charles is in his sixtieth year, so under the regulations he could, if he had wished, continued in the service for another five years ; but he has preferred to be superannuated as soon as the Act allows. He was one of the delegates to the International Monetary Conference, held in Brussels, in 1892, and has also been a member of several departmental committees on questions connected with the Civil Service.

The announcement that her Majesty has declined to accept the Transactions of the Congress of Orientalists, held in London two years ago, under the presidency of Professor Max-Muller, is, I am assured, perfectly correct. The ground of the refusal is, that the promoters resumed the word "Ninth" in the title of the Congress after abandoning it at the request of the rival organization. Dr. Leitner's horn is accordingly exalted, and, as might be supposed, the learned philologist of Woking does not fail in the July number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* to indulge in a little crowing over the prostrate forms of his vanquished foes. Dr. Leitner is justified in making the most of his triumph ; but let us hope that the incident will not lead to a revival of the *odium scholasticum* that to the edification of the unlearned broke out with so much virulence in 1892. By the way if the 1892 Congress has received a very nasty snub, its secretary has just been honoured in a substantial way. Professor Rhys Davids is to be congratulated on having been granted a pension of £200 per annum on the Civil List. Who shall say that Oriental learning is unrecognised in this country. I have heard it suggested that the pension is in some sense a *solatium* to the Professor for the failure of his candidature for the India Office librarianship, but if all the gentlemen who wished to succeed Dr. Rost are to be similarly treated, Sir W. Harcourt will have to introduce a supplementary Budget before the year is out.

As I am closing this letter, I hear that the Directors of the Manchester Ship Canal have decided, to-day, to place the management of that undertaking in the confident hands of Mr. J. K. Bythell, well known in Bombay, who will devote the whole of his time to the work, and receive a salary of £3,000 per annum. The appointment is subject to Lord Rothschild's sanction.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN WESTERN INDIA.

SERIOUS BREACHES ON THE CHIEF RAILWAY LINES AND SUSPENSION OF TRAFFIC.

SURAT ISOLATED.

LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY IN GUZERAT.

ROUGH WEATHER AT SEA.

The heavy rain which has fallen during the past fortnight culminated in a gale, accompanied by a tremendous downpour which lasted all Friday night and throughout Saturday. Early on Saturday morning nearly every street in the city was flooded. The water coursed down some of the narrow streets in the native town in streams, and in other parts of the low-lying districts the thoroughfares were almost impassable. The Maidan and the Cooperage ground were transformed into minature lakes, as were other open spaces in different parts of the town. Down by the sea-face the sea-wall was breached by the force of the waves, the stones being thrown across the ride. The sea and the rain together created such a volume of water that it overflowed the ride on to the vacant ground beyond. Many trees have been blown down, and other damage has been done, but up to yesterday afternoon no accidents of a serious nature had occurred in the city. All the open-air games and sports fixed for Saturday afternoon were abandoned owing to the unceasing downpour of rain and consequent unfit condition of the grounds.

While there has been no casualty or damage of a serious character in the city itself there was serious destruction of huts and small houses in the low-lying districts in Guzerat and near Deolali, Wassind, Kalyan, &c., owing to the heavy rains and floods. Railway lines were submerged, embankments demolished, tunnels on the Ghats blocked up, bridges shaken and damaged, and telegraph-posts uprooted. It was regarding the G. I. P. R. North-East line that the first report of land-slips blocking up the tunnels and floods submerging bridges was received. The B. B. and C. I. R. lines were considered perfectly safe until Saturday afternoon, when an intimation was received to the effect that the ballast had been washed away in two places for a length of thirty feet each between Amalsad and Billimora. This intimation was confirmed when the six o'clock passenger train, which started on Saturday morning, returned to Bombay the same evening, because the route beyond Billimora was impassable. The two other passenger trains and the Guzerat mail which followed had also to come back, and the passengers returned as no arrangements could then be made to tranship them. The most serious feature of the lamentable floods is the recurrence of calamities like those of July 1883 at Surat, the historical town in Guzerat, noted for disastrous floods and ruinous fires. The Tapti is overflowing, the floods having risen to 98 feet. Enormous damage to life and property is reported from the riverside villages, but the extent of the disaster cannot be gauged before the flood has subsided. In Surat itself the flood has worked havoc destroying crops, and damaging property and the communication in low-lying parts is carried on by boats. The flood is still rising there. This state of things upset the plan first arranged by the G. I. P. R. authorities to send the packages, letters, &c., arrived in Bombay, per English mails, to Calcutta and the Punjab by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, via Ajmere. Another scheme was at once decided upon, and the mails were taken up at Dadar Junction at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and were carried to Dhond Junction, whence by the South East line they will be taken to Manmar, thence to Bhusawal, and then by the Nagpur-Bengal line to Calcutta. The mail for the Punjab were taken in the same way. Letters, packets, &c., by the North-East mail were not to hand for two days. Mails of Friday and Saturday were amalgamated, and brought to Bombay yesterday afternoon. The Nagpore passenger and Jubbulpore mail and passenger trains left the Victoria Terminus Station of the G. I. P. R. on Saturday and last night at the usual time. The Jubbulpore mail and midnight passenger train go by a most circuitous route, via Dhond Junction. The passengers, who are informed of this before booking, are taken by this long route at the usual rates, but goods traffic is totally suspended for the present.

HEAVY FLOODS IN GUZERAT.

SERIOUS BREACHES ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

The B. B. and C. I. Railway line between Billimora and Amalsad has suffered severely. Rivers have overflowed their banks and for many a mile in Guzerat the land is under water. Railway traffic on the line between Billimora and Amalsad has been interrupted, the ballast being washed out, and it is feared that communication will not be perfectly restored for some time, as nothing could be done before the rain ceases. For a distance of several hundred feet the line is entirely under water. About two years ago the same line was washed out, and it was only with the utmost difficulty that the Gungaji bridge was saved. It is a singular coincidence that the trouble has arisen on this occasion on the identical spot. This time, however, the bridge is not said to be in danger of demolition. The ground between Amalsad and Billimora is very soft, and is easily inundated by heavy rain. It appears that beyond Billimora the line has been broken up or rendered quite unsafe for traffic. The first intimation was received in Bombay on Saturday afternoon, that the ballast on the line between the Billimora and Amalsad stations had been washed out in two places causing a gap of thirty feet, the most serious breach being at a short distance from the Amalsad Station.

Considerable anxiety prevailed yesterday as to the safety of the passengers, who left Bombay on Friday morning by the B. B. and C. I. Railway owing to the rapid rise of the flood consequent upon the enormous quantity of rain that fell in the districts extending from Bulsar to Broach. The rise of water still continues but fortunately no serious casualties have so far been reported. The temporary suspension of traffic has caused enormous inconvenience to passengers. The train which started from Baroda on Friday night arrived here on Saturday afternoon, and although it encountered severe rain, suffered no damage, the road being then in the usual condition. There was, however, no cessation of rain with the result that the ballast on the line near Amalsad was noticed to have been washed away in two places. Two gaps were made in the permanent way by the rain. The floods began to rise and the sweep of water became so violent by the increasing floods and rain that the line between Amalsad and Billimora became totally unpassable, and the trains which left Colaba on Saturday morning returned from Billimora, a distance of about one hundred and thirty-six miles from Bombay. The distance between Amalsad and Billimora is three miles, and it is said that the ballast on the line has been washed away for a length of about one hundred and sixty feet. The official report sent by the Agent on the receipt of first telephonic instructions said that the length of line washed out was thirty feet, but then the flood was rising and subsequent information stated that the length of line demolished is nearly one hundred and sixty feet. The trains from Bombay have to stop at Billimora, further progress being impossible. Several passengers, who had booked for Nasirabad from Marine Lines on Saturday returned from Billimora as it was impossible to tranship them by lorry or any other means over the swollen torrent of water. One of the passengers, who returned from Billimora said that the scene at that place was most exciting as no one was prepared to meet the emergency. They had not sufficient food with them, and to stop at Billimora would have involved expense and a deal of inconvenience and worry. At the same time they were unable to walk from Billimora to Amalsad, in heavy rain on roads rendered impassable. They could not proceed further as they were told that beyond Surat there were heavy floods. The repairing of the line is being proceeded with ; but it cannot as yet be predicted when the connection will be completed. The B. B. and C. I. Railway Company has for some years past been very unfortunate during the monsoon with this portion of the line as there have been similar breaches in previous years. Mr. C. P. Tudball, Traffic Superintendent of the Railway, Mr. Whitley, Resident Engineer, and Lieutenant Richardson proceeded to the spot on receiving the information of breaches on the line. Large gang of labourers have been employed to push on the work of repairing the road and resuming the traffic, but operations are greatly interrupted by the rain, which still continues. The flood is by no means abated, and the devastation wrought at Amalsad is said to be most disastrous. No means of transhipment had been established until last evening when passengers were transhipped from Billimora by means of lorry.

But the trouble by the breaches on the line is insignificant compared with the danger threatened in another direction. The position of the passengers of the up-mail train, it is feared, is still more trying. The rivers Poorna, Amika, Kaveri, and Ganga, north of Amalsad, are flooded. Proceeding further towards north we come to the river Tapti—the scene of the memorable flood of July, 1883. There is high flood in the Tapti, and it is still rising. Private messages received on Saturday in Bombay said that the water in the river had risen by thirty-five feet. This was sufficiently alarming ; but the news received yesterday was still more serious. It revealed the fact that the water had risen rapidly from thirty-five to forty-two feet. There is a bridge on the river Tapti between Surat and Amreli, and as it was considered dangerous to pass the train over the bridge, the down-mail was stopped at Broach. The districts affected by the floods extend over sixty miles, and might very likely increase as the rain advances northward along the line. Nothing can be done in the way of re-establishing communication until the floods have subsided.

The non-arrival of the down-mail caused considerable anxiety in Bombay yesterday, more especially as no one seemed to know, where the train had halted. It was at first supposed that the train had been stopped between Naosari and Amalsad but the supposition was not true, the mail having been stopped at Broach which is at a distance of forty miles from Surat. The details of the flood are not yet to hand, but the situation is considered perilous in Guzerat. The bridge on the Tapti was rendered very shaky in 1891 when the earthworks were quite washed away.

SERIOUS LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY AT SURAT.

The authorities at Surat have received information to the effect that there was heavy rain at Baranpore, and consequently a high flood would be expected in Surat. The prediction seems to have been realised. In some parts of Surat, communication is only carried on by means of boats navigated in low-lying streets. The mouth of the Tapti is near Bhimpore and Dumas. The source of the river on which are situated several villages is near the Satpura Mountains, and the villages including Bhutha, Adajan, Amroli, Variav, and Wadacha, are flooded with water.

The heavy rains caused the water in the river Tapti to rise with marvellous rapidity on Saturday, With sudden and marvellous rush it filled all the ditches at once and Kutargaum, Ghastipura, and other low-lying parts were more or less inundated. Yesterday morning the water in the Tapti had risen 46·10 feet above its normal level. There are no signs of the water subsiding ; on the contrary, everything indicated an increase of the flood, but not so rapidly as on the previous day. The up-mail had been stopped at Broach as it was apprehended that the bridge was unsafe for traffic. The Company's engineers and the traffic officers are on the alert, and have taken all precautions to avert a calamity. The bridge over the Tapti river is as yet uninjured. The abatement of the flood must, of course, be awaited before the extent of the damage can be ascertained, but so far no very considerable damage has been done to the line north of Amreli. The delay to the mails is much to be regretted, but, under the circumstances, is quite unavoidable. The delay to the mail train and the damage that is done by the flood, is, in great part, if not entirely, to be attributed to the flood in the Tapti, consequent upon the heavy rains which have recently been experienced throughout the western portion of the district through which it passes. Taking its rise in the Central Provinces, the Tapti follows a westerly course. After cutting its way through the Igatpuri uplands it makes a rapid descent, and some distance further on is fordable in several places during the dry season. It crosses the G. I. P. Railway immediately north of Bhusawal Junction and south of Sawda on the Jubbulpore Extension of the line and soon afterwards begins the descent from Khandeish to the plain of Guzerat, subsequently passing across the Surat plain to the sea. Below Surat the river stretches to the south-west, till, about four miles from its mouth, it turns to the left, and gradually widening, flows southward into the sea. During this section of its course the banks have little of the steep and rough character they bear higher up the stream. Within the limit of the tide, as the current becomes weaker, the land on either side of the river is less heaped up, till about seven miles from Pobri, so little is it raised above the level of the stream, that for about two miles between the villages of Waracha and Phulpura, in times of flood like these the river overtopping the left bank, and in a great body of water rushing westwards, has on more than one previous occasion flooded the city of Surat. The total length of the Tapti is including the winding about four hundred and fifty miles. It has a drainage area of about 30,000 square miles, and carries a volume of water estimated at 120,000,000 cubic yards during seasons of extreme flood to 25,000 cubic yards towards the close of the dry weather months. Occasionally, the floods are very severe, and from the sharp bend in the course of the river at Phulpara, two miles east of Surat, the waters when they rise above the level of the left bank, force their way across the land, and deluging the city, have on more than one occasion caused much loss of life and property. Particulars of such floods, ranging over a term of one hundred and fifty years are given in the *Bombay Gazetteer*. Of these floods, three occurred in the eighteenth century in the years 1727, 1776. and 1782 ; and thirteen in the present century in 1810, 1822, 1835, 1837, 1843, 1847, 1872, 1873 ; two in 1876 ; one in 1883 ; and the last in 1886. In all these floods the city of Surat suffered seriously. In 1869 the Surat Municipality determined to construct such protective work as should keep the waters of the river out of the most thickly-peopled parts of the city during the floods, except when they were of great severity. Further preventive measures were adopted after the disastrous flood of 1883, and were recently completed. The still later preventative works adopted by the strenuous efforts of Mr. F. S. P. Lely, Collector of Surat, who was ably assisted by Khan Bahadur Burjorji Edulji Mody, Judge of the Small Causes Court, and Khan Bahadur Darasha Dosabhoy, City Magistrate, must be well within the recollection of our readers,

Communication northward beyond Surat is at present impossible. The down-mail, which left Bombay on Saturday night, at nine o'clock, has been detained at Surat ; but the railway authorities have taken care to look after the comfort and minimise the inconveniences of passengers as much as possible. Some of the passengers who have been compelled to remain at Surat and Broach have exhausted their provisions through the detention, but the railway authorities have made arrangements to supply them with food at as little expense as possible. Up to last evening the traffic extended as far as Billimora only, but communication as far as Surat is now established.

Our own correspondent, telegraphing from Surat at a late hour yesterday evening, says :—

The rain continues to pour unceasingly. Water is eighteen feet above level, in all it has risen ninety-eight feet. All business is suspended. Two sluices under MakaiBridge were opened to equalise the pressure of the water. The low-lying parts such as Variavi, Bhagal, and Lakhad

are flooded and an actual panic prevails there. The Collector and the City Magistrate, Khan Bahadur Darashaw, are exerting themselves greatly to assist the unfortunate sufferers.

THE NORTH-EAST MAIL TWENTY-EIGHT HOURS OVERDUE.

The Calcutta mails which should have been in Bombay on Saturday and yesterday at noon arrived last evening at twenty minutes past four, bringing passengers and mails from Calcutta, Lucknow, Indore, &c. An unusually large number of persons were present at Dadar, Byculla, Musjid Bunder, and Victoria Terminus, who were anxiously waiting for the arrival of their relations and friends by this train. A telegram from Kalyan had been received stating that the train had left that station and would arrive in Bombay a little after four o'clock being rather more than twenty-eight hours overdue. A reverend gentleman of high position in Calcutta, who was a passenger by this train, speaks very highly of the railway officials for their promptitude in giving assistance and the manner in which they helped the passengers and looked to their comfort by way of giving food to those who needed it. Almost all the passengers interrogated by our representatives on the local station platforms spoke very highly of the officials and said that the kind assistance received under such trying circumstances made them forget the fatigue and worry of the journey.

A European passenger states that he started on Thursday evening and the next morning when the train came to Khandwa they were told that there was large breach on the line and the route was impassable. No distinct intimation was received as to what the break was and none of the passengers nor even the railway officials seemed to know any thing beyond the fact that a bridge had given way. On the arrival at the scene it was found that the water was from thirty to forty feet high. The District Engineer of the G. I. P. Railway who was about two hundred miles away from Khandwa repaired there very soon accompanied by the Resident Engineer. The train was re-started as six o'clock in the evening. They heard nothing further until next morning when it was ascertained that there was another break on the Ghats. Soon after midday a telegram came to say "go on." They got to the bridge in about an hour when the water had gone down and the flood subsided, but a masonry bridge, known as the Mussie Bridge, was swept away by the mountain torrents. One set of rails was carried away while the other set of rails hung on the girdars, without having anything underneath. Trollies and labourers were going across but the train could not pass. The engineers set themselves to work very energetically and in a wonderfully short time constructed a temporary bridge which enabled the passengers to go across on foot. The water at that time had gone down about twelve feet. As soon as they went across to the other side the Chief Engineer and the Passenger Superintendent arrived and began to work. The officials very kindly helped the passengers and some of them were supplied with food. Mails were then transhipped from the train which had been left on the other side. The passengers had however to wait until the next day's mails came up, for it was arranged to amalgamate the two mails. Then they proceeded to Bhusawal. Taking a circuitous route they had to come round by the Dhond-Manmar line, as there was another slip on the Ghats. It rained incessantly all this time.

A lady passenger, who left Faizabad for Bombay on Thursday morning, has detailed to a representative of this paper her experiences. She states that rain was falling heavily between Jhansi and Khandwa. The latter station was reached at half-past one on Friday afternoon, and the passengers there learned that the bridge over the Mussie, near Mandwar, had been swept away by the flood. Khandwa being the largest and most convenient station before reaching the Mussie (a distance of eighty miles) it was decided that the train should remain there pending the improvization of a foot bridge. Asked how long it would probably be before the journey was resumed, the guard made the cautious, but not very explicit, reply. "It may be half-an-hour, it may be an hour or five or six, or a day, or a week." As events turned out for nearly twenty-four hours, the passengers had to content themselves with such change of scene and exercise as Mandwar station could afford, for the rain was coming down so piteously as to render leaving the station premises out of the question. Fortunately there was no famine in the land, supplies being readily forthcoming, and the railway authorities did all in their power to promote the comfort of the passengers under such depressing circumstances. Only a few Europeans were in the train, and by far the larger portion of the passengers were natives. Telegraphic intimation being received that the bridge could be crossed by pedestrians, the train left Khundwa at a quarter-past-twelve on Saturday afternoon, and a rapid run through swampy regions—the line being submerged in places—brought the train to the bridge. The passenger interviewed while acknowledging that the temporary bridge was of rough-and-ready construction found no fault with it, for had it not served to carry herself and all the other passengers safe over? The personal luggage, and mails were carried across by coolies, and a train was in waiting on the other side of the torrent. However, before a fresh start was made there was a further delay of two hours, and this enabled the passengers by Friday's Jubbulpore mail to overtake and join those who had left twenty-four hours previously. The double mail left Mandwar bridge at about three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and reached Bombay twenty-five hours later, having come by the Poona route—the only one available. Rain was falling during most of the journey, and was especially heavy as the belated train was nearing Bombay.

THE SLIPS AND FLOODS ON THE G. I. P. LINE.

On the G. I. P. line the land-slips and breaches, caused on Friday, were being repaired, and the line was being cleared by gangs of labourers on Saturday very rapidly with a view to re-open through communication, but the severe showers of rain, accompanied by high winds which blew on Saturday, caused additional mishaps which baffled all human skill and energy. The greatest difficulty in connection with these disasters is that while the line is either washed away or blocked no opportunity has been given to the authorities concerned to make good the damages, for the heavy rainfall has continued. The high wind and the continuous heavy downpour of rain rendered it impossible for the labourers to work with celerity. Hardly had they repaired one breach when they received intimation that only at a little distance from them the lines were damaged or embankments demolished. The direct routes could not be used, and the authorities of the G. I. P. Railway had to make special arrangement to keep up the traffic by a circuitous route. On the Thull Ghats land-slips occurred in seven places on Friday night. At one place there is a land-slip to the extent of 150 feet and a tunnel is blocked by the fall of *debris* of the dimensions of six cubic feet. The lines near Lahit and Aswali are submerged with water. The stone-bridge between Khandwa and Bhusawal was washed off, and this necessitated the stoppage of all local and mixed trains between Bhusawal and Igatpuri. At several low-lying districts the roads are unpassable, and letters, parcels, and mails cannot be delivered.

Mr. Wendon, Chief Engineer, G. I. P. R., and Mr. Swan, Passenger Superintendent, on Saturday morning, left for the scene of disaster on the Thull Ghats, N.-E. Line, to expedite the work of clearing the line and restoring the traffic. The acting Traffic Manager, Mr. E. W. Keily, forwarded us on Saturday the following official notification :—

With reference to the letter I sent you yesterday, I regret to have to report that owing to further damage to the line on the Thull Ghats, and on both sides of the Ghats, through communication by train has been temporarily suspended ; but arrangements are being made for passengers for the North-East Line to be worked via the South-East and the D. and M. Line. In the meantime, every effort is being made to restore those sections of the line that have been damaged, and we hope that we shall be able to pass traffic over them shortly.

All communications between Igatpuri and Wassind were suspended. The bridge near Aswali Station was, as already stated, damaged by the floods between Kalyan and Wassind ; the communication being thus cut off between Bombay and the N.-E. Line stations, but a divergence was made from Manmar to Dhond where the S.-E. line joins the common line, and from Dhond Junction passengers were brought to and taken from Bombay.

On the S.-E. line the Bhore Ghats have also suffered like the Thull Ghats on the North-East, though the disaster is not of such a serious nature.

Between Diva and Mumbra the bridge was in a very shaky condition yesterday, the water having reached the girders was running up rapidly on the lines.

The Jubbulpore mail, on Friday night, and the midnight passenger train which should have followed it, did not leave the Victoria Terminus, and the following morning the Nagpore passenger train was also cancelled, the mails being sent by the B. B. and C. I. Railway *via* Ajmere. On Saturday and yesterday, however, these trains left at the usual time.

At Deolali an unusually heavy monsoon has been experienced. In six hours six inches of water fell there, and the inhabitants of many villages in the vicinity are deeply anxious as to their lives and property. The Dhurna river is flooded.

BREACH ON THE RAJPUTANA-MALWA LINE.

In consequence of heavy rains the rails between Nimarkhady and Ulter on the Rajputana-Malwa line, were washed away. The first and the second class passengers were taken in trollies, while the third class passengers were obliged to walk the distance, which occupied nearly one hour. Passengers were again transhipped by another train on the Jubbulpore line. On this line a bridge having given way passengers were taken to the other side by means of *turrappa* (a temporary bridge). It took seven minutes to go to the other side on the *turrappa*. Passengers were then again transhipped to a third class train which arrived in Bombay *via* Dhond and Munmar, the line being submerged at Thull Ghat.

LATE ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL STEAMER.

The English mail-steamer Shannon, which left Aden, at 2 p.m., on Monday, under the command of Captain E. Crewe, had a very rough voyage in the Arabian Sea, experiencing continuously after leaving Aden strong wind with very heavy sea. On Friday afternoon the wind increased greatly, the sea ran very high and caused the steamer to roll heavily. When within a hundred miles of Bombay there were terrific squalls, and the rains were so heavy that the crew could scarcely see ten yards before them. Up to this time the run from Aden had been fourteen knots an hour, but was then reduced to four knots. It is very remarkable that no accident of any kind occurred during so fierce a gale. At about 4 a.m., yesterday, the weather moderated a little, and then the former speed was resumed. The vessel arrived in port at about 8 a.m., or, seventeen hours behind the anticipated time. She passed the Hall Line steamer Kirby Hall, homeward bound, on Saturday, at about 4-30 p.m. When the mail steamer left Aden the barometer registered 29·80, but gradually fell until Saturday afternoon when it stood at 29·68.

A passenger by the Shannon informed our representative that immediately after leaving Aden very rough weather was experienced, and most of the passengers on board the steamer became sea-sick. Some of them could hardly leave their beds, and refused even to take food or drink. They could see land on Saturday evening, and about ten o'clock had fairly come within such a distance from the coast of Bombay that they could see the lights of Malabar Hill and the city generally. They were, the passenger supposed, fairly opposite the Mahaluxmee battery when the weather became more rough and the breakers more stormy. The steamer's progress was checked and she was put back, and was in a few hours some miles from Bombay as she could not successfully fight against the storm. The captain and officers deserve great credit for safely steering out of a very difficult course without any damage either to life or property on board.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION.

The following communications were sent to us for publication from the Office of the Agent, B. B. and C. I. R. :—

Telegraphic information has been received to the effect that the ballast has been washed away in two places for a length of thirty feet each near Amalsad Station on the B. B. & C. I. Railway this morning and that flood water was rising. Traffic has in consequence been temporarily suspended.

LATER.

Information has been received that the railway line near Billimora, north of Bulsar, has been washed away in three places for a length of about 1,800 feet in all. Arrangements have, however, been made for transhipment of mails and passengers. The rivers Tapti and Mahe were in flood this morning, and the traffic over the Tapti bridge had to be temporarily suspended. At Barejadi, south of Ahmedabad, a portion of the line has been rendered unsafe for the passage of trains, and on the Godhra-Rutlam Railway traffic beyond Lunkheda has been stopped for the present.

ARRIVAL OF THE GUZERAT MAILS.

Letters, packets, and parcels by the Guzerat mails which should in ordinary course have reached Bombay yesterday morning at six o'clock were not received until after half-past five o'clock in the evening, being too late for delivery in the town. There was no delivery of letters or packets by Guzerat mails yesterday, but they will be delivered early this morning. The train which brought the transhipped mails last evening brought few or no passengers to Bombay, as they did not care to take the risk of walking over the distance where the embankments had been washed away. Some of the principal officials of the B. B. and C. I. Railway who had started for the scene of disaster have managed the affair very well, and with creditable rapidity they have made up the embankments, gathered ballast, and restored traffic on the lines which were made impassable. The Gujerat mail left last night, at nine o'clock, the usual time when passengers were not booked through beyond Surat, and the number of passengers by the train also was smaller than usual.

THE TELEGRAPH SERVICE INTERRUPTED.

The telegraph posts in several places came down in consequence of the high wind which blew on Friday and Saturday, and the telegraphic service was interrupted in several places. The line between Bombay and Calcutta was found disorganised, and communication was found impossible. A large number of messages were received on Saturday to be transmitted to Calcutta, but could not be wired until yesterday morning. A part of the line was soon restored, and all urgent messages were at once sent. The line was interrupted between Bhusawal and Bombay near Wassind. Floods having come up from near Kalyan most of the telegraph posts had been blown down causing a large break. Mr. Kenyon, Divisional Superintendent, Telegraph Department, proceeded there on Saturday with his assistants. The line is now cleared, and the Divisional Superintendent is still near Wassind superintending the work. Telegraphic communication between Bombay and Karachi was also disordered, and messages could not be wired beyond Deesa towards Karachi. There were several minor interruptions as well, but the authorities made the best of the opportunity afforded by the lull of the storm yesterday, and it is hoped complete communication will be restored by this morning.

DETAILS OF DAMAGE IN THE CITY.

In the City of Bombay itself a good deal of damage was done. A one-storeyed chawl, situated in the Tapidas Virjdas's Wady, at Girgaum Road, and occupied by a number of tenants, collapsed at 8 o'clock, on Saturday morning, on account of the heavy rain. One of the walls at the back gave way first, and the tenants becoming alarmed vacated the premises immediately. No sooner did they leave the place than the premises came down with a crash. Fortunately no one was injured.—A large tree near the compound wall of Mr. Rustomji Jamaspji Ashburner, Mount Road, Mazagon, was blown down, and fell on a shed, occupied by a gardener, named Bheeva Dewji, causing damage to the extent of Rs. 60. Fortunately, no one was injured. The tree was cut down and immediately removed by the Municipal authorities.—A large tree, at Bellasis Road, near the Byculla Club, was also uprooted, and removed by the Municipal authorities.—Some telephone wires were broken by the fall of a large banyan tree standing near the Fort Municipal Markets, at Mint Road.—The traffic notice board, situated at Bhusawal Street, was also blown down.—A large cocoanut palm tree at Girgaum Road and a cyprus tree in the compound of the bungalow of the Austro-Hungarian Consul-General, at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, also fell.—A toddy tree, on the property of Madhav Damodhur at Dadur, fell on to the roof of the house of one Dajiba Babaji, causing a damage to the extent of Rs. 50.—The telephone wire on the Mahim Bazaar Road was broken at 4 o'clock, on Saturday morning, owing to the high wind.—Four gas lamps in the compound of Government House, Malabar Hill, were damaged by the storm ; and accidents of a similar character are reported elsewhere.—The s.s. Indra, Captain T. Trotter entered, the port, on Friday night, from Barry. She experienced stong monsoon and heavy gale outside the port. The barometer reading was 29·40.—The Hall Line s.s. Eden Hall, Captain R. N. Jones, came in harbour, on Saturday, from Liverpool. She experienced heavy monsoon right over the Indian Sea.—The s. s. Southern Cross, Captain A. Child, came in port yesterday from Delagoa Bay. She experienced variable weather.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Karagola arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, under the command of Captain Shepherd. She experienced fresh monsoon weather.—The same Company's s. s. Buldana, Captain C. Hugill, came in harbour yesterday from Calcutta. She encountered very heavy monsoon.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

Latest particulars received from a very reliable source state that the flood in Umbika, near Amalsad, is twenty feet high and still rising slowly, the water of the flood being level with the top of the ballast. The line between Amalsad and Billimora being unsafe the passengers were informed before they were booked that they would be seriously delayed in consequence of the heavy rain which rendered the lines impassable. It is hoped that the break between Amalsad and Billimora would be remedied in the course of to-day. The railway authorities hoped to make it ready for hand shunting carriages by eight o'clock last night. The passenger train from Billimora arrived yesterday morning, at nine o'clock, bringing the Guzerat mails. News has also been received that the river Mahe is flooded and that communication beyond Lunkheda is impossible.

Telegrams received at a late hour last night stated that the Ahmedabad passenger train, which left that station at 12-30, on Saturday night, could not proceed further than Naosari, and the passengers were, therefore, accommodated in the dhuramsala. The empty train proceeded as far as Amalsad, and stopped there all night. Next morning, the passengers were transhipped into this train from the 3 o'clock down-passenger and the down-mail which left Bombay on Saturday night. The down-passenger and the mail returned empty to Bombay, at 9-45 a.m., and 6 p.m., respectively, the latter bringing Guzerat mails, transhipped at Billimora. The up-mail which was detained at Broach, could proceed towards Bombay at 7 p.m., the floods subsiding.

CIVIL LIST PENSIONS.

THE list of pensions granted during the year ended June 20, 1894, and charged upon the British Civil List, is as follows :—

Miss Adeline Amy Leech, only surviving sister of the late Mr. John Leech, in addition to pensions of 25*l* and 10*l*. already granted to her, 35*l*.

Professor T. W. Rhys David, in recognition of his merits as a student of Oriental Literature, 200*l*.

Mrs. Sophia Edersheim, in recognition of the merits of her late husband, Dr. Edersheim, as a writer on theology and Biblical criticism, 75*l*.

Mrs. Elizabeth Baker Mozley, in recognition of the merits of her late husband, the Rev. Thomas Mozley, 75*l*.

The Rev. Wentworth Webster, in consideration of his researches into the language, literature, and archæology of the Basques, 150*l*.

Lady Alice Portal, in recognition of the distinguished services of her late husband, Sir Gerald Herbert Portal, K. C. M. G., C. B., 150*l*.

Mr. T. H. S. Escott, in consideration of his merits as an author and journalist, 100*l*.

Mr. John Beattie Crozier, in consideration of his philosophical writings and researches, 50*l*.

Dr. Thomas Gordon Hake, in recognition of his merits as a poet, 65*l*.

Mr. Samuel Alfred Varley, in consideration of his services to electrical science, 50*l*.

Mrs. Amy Cameron, in consideration of the services rendered to geographical science by her late husband, Captain Verney Lovett Cameron, R.N., C.B., 50*l*.

Mrs. Alice Margaret Hassall, in consideration of the services of her late husband, Dr. Arthur Hill Hassall, 50*l*.

Miss Matilda Betham Edwards, in consideration of her literary merits, 50*l*.

Mrs. Katharine S. Macquoid, in consideration of her contributions to literature, 50*l*.

Miss Rosalind Hawker and Miss Juliet Hawker, in consideration of the literary merits of their late father, the Rev. Stephen Hawker, 25*l*. each.

The total pensions amount to 1,200*l*. per annum.

THE UNITED STATES TARIFF BILL PASSED.

THE third reading of the Tariff Bill in the United States Senate, on July 3, was passed by thirty-nine to thirty-four votes. Mr. Hill, who voted in the negative with the Republicans, protested against what he described as the "Populistic Income-tax." An important amendment in the shape of an anti-trust law was placed in the bill as a rider without a division. The Senate adopted all the Finance Committee's amendments to the Wool Schedule, after again rejecting the amendment imposing a duty on raw wool and placing manufactures of wool on the free list. The Senate also passed the Silk Schedule and a 25 per cent. duty on diamonds. An amendment made in the Committee of the whole House exempting the President's salary from income-tax was rejected. The bill, it seems, leaves a very protectionist tariff in force. At the same time the trade relations between the United States and other countries will be settled on a definite basis.

The New York correspondent of the *Daily News* thinks it certain that the bill will become law, practically in its present form, by August 1, though slight changes may be made by the Lower House. The chief feature of the bill is free wool.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFIE, JULY 6.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr C W Whish, B C S	Lieut-Col L F Boileau
Mr H R F Ash, B	Lieut-Col C B Cooke
Mr C A Fraser, B	Major W C Aslett
Mr E G Chester, B	Col C E Wilson
Mr F D Fowler, B	Lieut W S Prentis
Mr J R Fraser, B	Lieut the Hon A F Napier
Mr W E F Handcock, B	Lieut C F Harold
Mr F J Wilson, M	Surg-Lieut-Col J C Fullerton
Mr G F Handcock, M	Surg-Major J O'Neill
Mr W W Drew, Bo C S	Condr H Sears, M

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr H H O'Connell, M, till Nov 10	Lieut F Bullock, 3 mos
	Lieut C G Carnegy, 2 mos
Capt F D Maxwell, 15 days	Lieut J S Dallas, till Feb 21
Capt E E Couper, 3 mos	Lieut G H Boisragow, V C,
Capt D C W Harrison, till Feb 11, 1895	3 mos
	Lieut T Smith, 2 mos
Lieut C S Slack, 6 mos	Surg-Capt J Garvie, 8 days

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr J O Miller, B C S	Mr J Bell, Bo
Mr L R Fraser, B	Major H Hay
Mr E P Dansey, B	Capt H N Taylor, D S O
Mr A J Hammond, B	Capt F D Maxwell
Mr J Still, B	Lieut J K Condon
Mr B McMaster, B	Lieut W L R Amesbury
Dr D Duncan, B	Surg-Lt-Col H K McKay
Mr T P Gadsden, B	Surg-Major C Monks
Mr E A Lee, Bo	Surg-Capt J Garvie

THE Select Committee on the Uniforms Bill met, on July 3, to consider what alterations, if any, should be made in the measure referred to them. After some discussion, which clearly established the fact that the majority of the committee were in accord with the chairman (Mr. Brookfield) and the Government as to the desirability of amending the Bill in important particulars, an adjournment until Tuesday, July 10, was agreed to, in order that the chairman might confer with the permanent officials respecting the work of redrafting. On the re-assembling of the committee the measure will be gone through, clause by clause, and it is expected that one sitting will suffice to dispose of the various amendments. In its final form the Bill will probably differentiate between the mere wearing of the Queen's uniform by unauthorised persons and the wearing of the said uniform in circumstances calculated to bring it into contempt. The proposal is that the latter offence should be punishable by a heavy fine or imprisonment, and that the less flagrant irregularity should be punishable by a small fine only. In order to render contractors amenable to the law as well as the sandwich-board men and other persons for whom they cater, it is suggested that the procuring of uniforms for use in a manner calculated to bring them into contempt should also be treated as a serious offence. The exemption in the case of theatres and music halls will probably be extended to circuses, but in this connection also amendments will be moved making it an offence to bring the Queen's uniform into contempt. In regard to bandsmen now wearing discarded military uniforms, it is proposed that an interval should be allowed before putting the prohibition into force in their case.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE damage done to the summit of the Jumma Musjid, at Delhi, by lightning is the more unfortunate as the musjid has only very recently been repaired at enormous expense by the Nawab of Rampur. For the repair of the damaged summit a suggestion has been made that the expenses be met by the Municipality, as the musjid is one of the lions of the place and an antiquity that should be kept up in a perfect state of preservation. The repairs of this edifice have for years since the Mutiny been carried on by subscription amongst the Nawabs and nobles as also by donations made by single individuals. The Mahomedan women in Delhi fed all the beggars in the station on the evening, after the Jumma Musjid had been struck, so that Allah might refrain from sending further destruction on to the "musjid" of the faithful. "Some good is to be derived from everything," doubtless the beggars thought, who gained a meal by the unfortunate accident.

COLONEL W. B. WARNER vacates the command of the 1st Madras Lancers on the 8th proximo, on which date he will attain fifty-two years of age. He was appointed to the command of the regiment in 1888, so that he has held the appointment for six years. He is at present commanding the Secunderabad District during the absence, on leave, of Major-General Sir Richard Campbell Stewart, K.C.B. He will be succeeded in command of the regiment by Major. E. E. M. Lawford.

THE approximate closing balance of Madras Revenue in 1893-94 is 30½ lakhs, or, four lakhs better than that anticipated. The improvement occurs chiefly under Land Revenue Collections. The final accounts may be expected to show a balance of not less than 30 lakhs, a very satisfactory result when it is considered that the original budget estimates of the year closed with a balance of only 17 lakhs. The Land Revenue receipts were then taken at a low figure, owing to the unfavourable character of the season, but the realisations have far exceeded the latest revised estimates. A provision of three lakhs was also made for probable expenditure on account of famine relief ; but the amount has almost entirely lapsed to Government. It was, moreover, found necessary to take credit for the recovery, within the year, from Local Funds, on account of the Mayavaram-Muttupet Railway, of a sum exceeding three lakhs, which would ordinarily have fallen due in the current year ; but for this credit, the original estimates would have closed with a balance of less than 14 lakhs. This recovery has now been actually postponed. This improvement in actuals as compared with the original budget occurs under the principal heads of Revenue. Owing to the grant of exchange compensation allowance and other causes, the expenditure under several heads has exceeded the budget grants, but there have been savings under other heads.

WHEN the assistant manager of one of the European mercantile firms in the Balli Maan Street, Delhi, who lives in the upper rooms of the building, sat down to dinner, the other day, a shower of bricks and stones came pelting into the room, but before he could reach the street the badmashes had disappeared.

THE *Lancet* has received further telegraphic information from its correspondent in Hongkong, from which it appears that little doubt is any longer entertained by scientific opinion in China as to the importance of the discovery of a bacillus in the organs of those attacked with plague. Professor Kitasato has found the bacilli in great abundance in the bubonic swellings and in the spleens of the victims to the plague.

CHOLERA has re-appeared in St. Petersburg.

THE Italian Chamber, on June 29, voted the financial proposals of the Government by 180 to 74.

FRESH plots against the Czar's life have, it is reported, been discovered on the route to Borki.

M. STAMBULOFF accuses the Belgian Government of intending to place Prince Ferdinand in the hands of Russia.

AT the request of the Emperor William, General von Sobe, a Prussian officer, has, it is stated, been dismissed from the Turkish service.

MORE than two hundred paintings and drawings by the great portrait painter, Lenbach, have been stolen from his house in Munich.

THE Italian warships have been ordered to Rio de Janerio to support the demands of Italy with regard to the questions between the two Governments which Brazil has refused to submit to arbitration.

THE Duke of Connaught, in his official comments upon the manœuvres, is not altogether complimentary to the troops concerned. His Royal Highness observes :—"The attempt of the Southern Cavalry, at 11-10 a.m., to defeat the attack of the Northern Cavalry was made too late ; this was largely due to the former having been drawn up in mass, a formation unsuited to the position, from which it required some time to form line. The attack of the Southern Cavalry an hour later was also inopportune. Cavalry scouts were observed riding between opposing firing lines of infantry ; this is impracticable. The firing discipline of the Militia compared unfavourably with that at the field operations of June 26 ; instances occurred in which fire was delivered when no enemy was visible from the firing line ; section commanders omitted to give the ranges, and the expenditure of ammunition was considerable."

MR. H. H. JOHNSTON tells a wonderful story of the origin and growth of the coffee plantations in Nyassaland. When some sixteen years ago Mr. Buchanan was going out to Central Africa as horticulturist to the Established Church of Scotland Mission, the Curator of the Edinburgh Botanical Gardens presented him with a sickly little coffee tree, which was not thriving well in those gardens. This tree reached the Shire Highlands alive, and being planted at Blantyre, throve mightily, flowered, bore fruit, and became the parent tree of the five millions which are now producing thousands of pounds' worth of berries. The mother tree, Mr. Johnston says, is still living in the gardens of the Scotch mission at Blantyre.

THE Duke of Cannaught supervised a great field day at Aldershot on July 2, in which twenty-two battalions were engaged, in order to give a last practice in extensive manœuvres to the ten Militia battalions at the camp, which were to be dismissed on July 7. The opposing forces were commanded by Major-General Gregorie, C.B., and Major-General Utterson, C.B. ; and the operations, which had for their object the possession of Cæsar's Camp and the other high ground in its vicinity, took place in very warm but cloudy weather. Major-General Sir William Bulter, K.C.B., and Major-General Alleyne, C.B., were the senior umpires under the Duke of Connaught.

IN brilliant weather and in the presence of several thousand spectators, the new first class torpedo-gunboat Hussar was launched on July 3 from Devonport Dockyard. The launching ceremony was performed by Miss Osborn, daughter of Staff-Captain Osborn, R.N., and was witnessed by a large number of naval and military officers. The Hussar is the last of the eighteen torpedo-gunboats provided for under the Naval Defence Act of 1889. She was designed by Mr. W. H. H. White, director of naval construction, and was laid down on April 3, 1893, so that she has been just fourteen months on the stocks. She is 250 feet long, has a displacement of 1,070 tons, and her engines are estimated to give a speed of 19 knots with forced draught, and 17 knots with the natural draught. The boilers and machinery, supplied by Messrs. Hawthorn, Leslie, and Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, are already on board, and she is to be completed and passed into the fleet reserve as ready for sea during the present financial year. The total estimated cost of the vessel is £78,038, of which £8,355 is for her armament, which will consist of six quick-firing guns of the latest pattern, besides a bow torpedo-tube, and two double revolving broadside torpedo-tubes.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 6TH JULY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Shannon, Captain E. Crewe, with the Overland Mails of 6th July, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 8 a.m. yesterday. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr Holmes	Mr A G Fellows
Dr Hutchinson	Mr A Greenboam
Mr Thos King	Mr Seville
Mr Hy Watson	Mr J Cockburn
Mrs Torrie and 2 children	Mr Dadina
Mr D L'Miller	Mrs Desai, 2 daughters and infant
Mrs Rowley and 2 children	
Mr J Drummie	Mr L R C Daubeny
Mr G Allan	Mr H D Perceval
Miss Richards	Mr and Mrs Connor and infant
Mrs Raper, child and infant	
Mr and Mrs Savage, 2 children and infant	Mr E Hosking

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Lieut-Col Jervis	Mr and Mrs Kanna and infant

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr W Grierson Jackson	Mr and Mrs Rickie and child
Mr H Cumberlege	Mr L C Porter
Sultan Ahmed Khan and brother	Mr H S Cholmeley
	Dr Moore
Mr D A Gayer	Mr P W Dangerfield
Mr and Mrs L W Loch	Col Leach
Major Torrie	Mr E C Showers
Mr D F Addis	Major More Nisbett
Mr Macconchy	Major Sewell
Mr W M Stewart	Mr F N Read
Mr G Patten	Mr R H Jones
Mr P Vaux	Mr J H Stone
Col Hon G Curzon	Mr Bosworth Smith

FROM ISMALIA.

Baron Gaertrier	Miss Dora Martin
Mr M E Giffar	

THE WEEKS MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JULY 6.

THE COURT.

BY command of the Queen a Levee was held on Friday last at St. James's Palace by the Prince of Wales. There was a large attendance in the diplomatic and general circles, and over 200 presentations were made.

The Princess Louise Marchioness of Lorne, on Monday visited the Royal Academy of Music and distributed certificates to more than 200 successful students in the local examinations.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The Queen's replies to the addresses in reference to the birth of the son of the Duke and Duchess of York and to the death of President Carnot were communicated to both Houses of Parliament on Monday.

In the House of Lords on Friday last, Lord Leven initiated a discussion on the effects of closing the Indian mints, in the course of which a general approval of that act was expressed, and Lord Ripon declared that the Government were determined not to re-open the mints. On Monday, the Pistols Bills was read a third time and passed. On Tuesday the sitting was short and the business of a routine character.

In the House of Commons on Friday last, Mr. Buxton stated that the Transvaal Government had agreed not to impose military service on British subjects. The Finance Bill again occupied the sitting. On Monday, the discussion of the Finance Bill in Committee was resumed, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed a new clause exempting property in the colonies upon which local duties were paid from being charged estate duty in the United Kingdom. The clause was accepted and passed. Clause 27, which imposes an increased duty of 6d. per gallon on spirits, was opposed by Mr. Clancy, and was carried after debate by a majority of 13 votes. On Tuesday the Army Estimates were considered in Committee of Supply, and several votes were canvassed at some length. On Wednesday the Army Estimates were again considered, the Volunteer vote being most discussed.

POLITICAL.

Mr. Gardner, President of the Board of Agriculture, on Friday last received a deputation from agricultural societies, introduced by Sir H. Maxwell, M.P., on the subject of the fraudulent marking and sale of foreign meat. Mr. Gardner said he would lay the subject before his colleagues, and whatever his department could do should be done.

Candidates of the Unionist, Gladstonian, and Labour parties were nominated on Monday for the vacancy in the representation of the Attercliffe Division of Sheffield.

IRELAND.

Judgment was pronounced on Wednesday by a Paris tribunal on the question of the disposal of the Irish Nationalist funds banked in Paris. The Court decided that Mr. J. M'Carthy, as the sole survivor of the trustees of the deposit made on special account, might dispose of the money on giving a receipt in his own name alone ; but to dispose of the funds standing in the name of Mr. Parnell and other trustees, he must obtain also the signature of Mr. Patrick Egan.

GENERAL.

The Tower-bridge was formally opened for traffic on Saturday by the Prince of Wales, acting on behalf of her Majesty. The Prince, who was accompanied by the Princess of Wales, the Duke of York, the Princesses Victoria and Maud, and other members of the Royal Family, left Malborough House shortly after 11, and was heartily cheered by the assembled crowds. The Princess of Wales, who was accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princesses Victoria and Maud, on Tuesday afternoon, opened the new buildings of the British Home for Incurables at Streatham.

Lord Russell of Killowen has been appointed Lord Chief Justice of England in the room of the late Lord Colegridge.

The Rev. Canon Ainger has been appointed to the Mastership of the Temple, vacant by the resignation of the office by the Dean of Llandaff.

The Queen's stud at Hampton Court was sold on Saturday, the total amount realized being 23,070 guineas.

At the monthly meeting of the Royal Institution the acceptance was confirmed of an offer by Mr. Ludwig Mond to give to the institution the large house, 20, Albemarle-street, next to the buildings of the Royal Institution, to be converted at his expense into a laboratory of chemical and physical research, to be called the Davy-Faraday Research Laboratory. Mr. Mond proposes to add a large endowment to defray all charges of the maintenance of the laboratory and the salaries and expenses of the staff.

A solemn requiem was sung on Monday at the French chapel, Leicester-square, in memory of the late President Carnot. The Queen was represented by the Lord Chamberlain. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and the Duke of Cambridge were present, as were also Lord Rosebery and several other members of the Cabinet, and nearly every member of the Diplomatic Body.

The Salvation Army celebrated on Tuesday its 29th anniversary by a gathering at the Crystal Palace, at which it was officially estimated that 80,000 persons were present, including representatives from India, Australia, New Zealand, the United States, and various foreign countries.

There is no change in the situation regarding the Scotch Coal Strike. Nearly all the men remain out. At a meeting of the Executive of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, held in Birmingham on Tuesday, it was decided to increase the levy in the English federated districts in aid of the Scotch strikers to 1s. per man per week, the first payment to be made next Saturday.

At the Royal Mersey Yacht Club regatta, held in Liverpool Bay on Saturday afternoon, a race in which the Prince of Wales' Britannia and the Satanita were competitors was won by the former after a very keen struggle. The Britannia also won a cup at the Largs Regatta against the Valkyrie and the Satanita.

Shortly after the starting of a yacht race at Glasgow yesterday, in which the Satanita and the Valkyrie were engaged, those two yachts came into collision and the latter was sunk.

On Saturday the Surrey Cricket Eleven beat Sussex by six wickets, Kent defeated Lancashire by 30 runs, and Yorkshire won against Essex by six wickets. Winchester School beat Eton by five wickets. On Wednesday Oxford University defeated Cambridge by eight wickets. Yorkshire beat Notts by 201 runs, and Lancashire beat Derbyshire by 14 runs.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Col. A. D. Vanrenen, Bengal Staff Corps ; Col. G. Jackson, Madras Retired ; Major M. J. Battye, Bombay Retired ; Sir H. Layard, G. C. B. ; Lord Charles James Fox Russell ; Capt T. F. Hammill, C. B., R.N. ; Capt. W. H. Webb, R.N. (Retired) ; (Rev. H. Deane, M.A. ; Mrs. M. E. Allett.

THE Mysore Government are now advertising for six Apprentice Geologists to take their places in the new department that is being organised under Mr. Bruce-Foote. This promises to afford a most favourable opening to the persons who may be chosen.

THE Indian troopship programme for 1894-95 is not yet finally settled, but we believe the first voyage will be made by the Malabar, leaving Southampton on or about September 5. In all probability the disembarkations will take place at Portsmouth, at any rate for the next season, and the vessels will then proceed to Southampton to take up troops. If this arrangement is carried out, it will be entirely on the responsibility of the War Office, and we can hardly believe that so cumbersome a system can be allowed to continue.

THE HOME GOVERNMENT AND INDIAN POLICY.

THE following is the text of the memorial which has been presented to the Right Hon. H. H. Fowler, M. P., her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, by the Council of the East India Association :—

1. That your memorialita are members of an association formed for the independent and disinterested advocacy and promotion of the public interests and welfare of the inhabitants of India.

2. That the attention of the association has of late years been frequently drawn to the straitened condition of the finances of the Indian Empire and to the necessity of imposing fresh taxation on the people of India.

3. That during the years 1886 to 1889, by the imposition of an income-tax and duty on petroleum, the reimposition of the Patwari rate in the North-West Provinces and the increase of the salt-tax, a sum of 2,800,000 rx. was raised from the Indian tax payer to meet current deficits.

4. That during the years 1888 to 1894, owing to the reassessment and normal growth of the land revenue and land cesses in the temporarily settled provinces, the land revenue has increased to the amount of over 2,200,000 rx.

5. That, in spite of this additional revenue, supplemented by the annual growth of the revenue from excise and stamps, there was in the year 1892-93 a deficit of 833,412 rx., and in the year, 1893-94 of 1,792,800 rx., and there is for the year 1894-95 an estimated deficit of 2,923,100 rx., which will probably be increased by the further fall in exchange.

6. That to meet this deficit the Indian Government has found it impossible to increase the salt-tax, the income-tax, the already heavy stam

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE INDIAN MINTS.

A DISCUSSION took place in the House of Lords on June 29, as to the effect of closing the Indian Mints. The Earl of Leven and Melville, in a maiden speech, said the Indian payments to England had amounted in late years to £18,000,000 sterling. Last year the estimate was for £19,370,000, and that amount, at the present rate of exchange of about 13d., required 375,000,000 rupees. Twenty years ago 190,000,000 rupees would have made the same payment. While a soverign could be bought with ten florins, nineteen rupees were required to make the same purchase, although both coins were originally intended to represent 2s. The trade of India was divided into two great and distinct sections, one being with countries in which a gold standard prevailed and the other with silver-using countries. The Blue-book showed that in the two years 1890-91 and 1891-92 the total exports from India to gold-using countries were valued at Rs. 70,20,00,000, while in the same period the total imports were Rs. 56,80,00,000 showing a surplus of exports of Rs. 13,40,00,000. With the silver-using countries thr expots were Rs. 33,80,00,000 and the imports Rs. 10,00,00,000. The average exports of opium for the five years 1870-71, 1875-76, 1880-81, 1885-86 and 1891-92 were Rs. 10,76,00,000 in value, while the average exports of cotton during the same years were Rs. 14,80,00,000. The exports of opium and cotton from India to the far East comprised about 88 per cent. of the total exports. These two trades were of vital importance. The power of India to pay her debts depended on the surplus exports, and mainly upon the exports of opium and cotton. The financial position of India was last year most critical. Owing to the closing of the mints, the value of the rupee was artificially raised and stood to-day at 13d., while the actual value of that coin in the silver-using countries was only about 9½d. or 10d. The result of this was to place traders, producers, and manufacturers in India, as contrasted with those in silver-using countries, at a disadvantage equivalent to about 20 per cent. The Indian traders had to pay wages at the rate of 13d., while those in China and Japan paid wages at the rate of 10d. China produced opium, and Japan manufactured cotton. The result was that the exports of opium from India to China and of raw and manufactured cotton to Japan were falling off owing to the closing of the mints and the consequent artificial raising of the price of silver in India. The country had had twelve months' experience since the mints were closed. Exchange, which was at that time 15d., was now only about 13d. In the direction of exchange, the closing of the mints could not, therefore, be looked upon as a very satisfactory transaction. The figures for 1891-92 showed the trade in manufactured cotton to have been Rs. 5,16,00,000; in 1892-93, Rs. 6,20,00,000; and, in 1893-94 when the mints were closed, Rs. 4,40, 0, 00 only. The trade in raw cotton with Japan had fallen from Rs. 1,20,00,000, to Rs. 1,00,00,000; and the opium trade from Rs. 9,20,00,000 in 1891-92 to Rs. 8,00,00,000 in 1893-94. The exportation of Bombay yarns was a matter of very great importance. The exportation had increased from 28,000 bales in 1877 to 470,000 bales in 1892. In consequence of the closing of the Indian mints, the exportation fell in 1893 to 311, 000 bales. While the exportation of Bombay yarns from India to China had fallen off since the closing of the Indian mints, the exportation from Japan to China had correspondingly increased. The Governor of Hong Kong had pointed out that the closing of the mints in India had lowered the price of metallic silver, and that the consequence would be that the Chinese, in self-defence, would be compelled to manufacture their cotton yarn for themselves. If once the mills were removed from India to China or Japan he could not believe that any readjustment of trade would bring those mills back again to India. If bad seasons continued, the question would arise of how India was to pay her debts. India knew nothing of the troubles of exchange until the mints were stopped, but now that stable parity of exchange, which nourished her trade with Eastern countries, had been destroyed. Then, as to the effect of the step on the natives of India. They had for many years stored their savings by investing them in silver bullion or ornaments. When they wanted money they could always get their silver coined into rupees, but now they would have to pay 20 per cent. more for the rupee than they had hitherto paid. This "experiment" touched the interests of 300,000,000 of people, who were excitable and tenacious of their ancient habits and privileges, and it harassed the trade which was of great importence to the prosperity of India.

LORD LANSDOWNE REPLIES.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, who was received with cheers, in the course of a somewhat lengthy speech, said: My noble friend has made no motion, but the conclusion to which his observations point is unmistakable. He has made up his mind that the currency legislation of last year has had disastrous effects upon the commerce of India, and that we have had sufficient experience of its working to justify a belief that the time has come for the adandonment of so dangerous an experiment. As to the dislocation of the trade between India and the silver-using countries of the East, the warmest supporters of the currency legislation last year were perfectly well aware that its primary effect would probably be to bring about a disturbance of the trade of India with China and Japan. The Lord Chancellor and his colleagues on the Committee which considered the subject were by no means deterred from recommending the policy by an apprehension of permanent injury to Indian trade. The Government of India had to weigh the anticipated injury to the trade of India with silver-using countries against injuries already sustained and which we were likely to receive in the future from a rapidly depreciating currency. The matter was one which concerned all classes. That the depreciation of the rupee had involved an enormous addition to the financial burdens of the Indian Empire is a matter of notoriety. That it occasioned very cruel hardships—hardships, I must say, borne with very great patience and self-control—to all persons paid in rupees at rates fixed when the rate of exchange was much higher is also well known. That it rendered a consistent and methodical administration of the Imperial finances almost impossible will also scarcely be denied. I am, however, content to rest my case, not upon any complaints which may have been made in India under any of these heads, but upon the statement which are to be found in the report of the noble and learned lord's Committee. The ills which had befallen us were as nothing compared with those which appeared to be in store for us at the time when this question forced itself upon our attention. Had the 54,000,000 ounces of silver which the United States Treasury had been annually purchasing been suddenly diverted to the Indian mints, we should have found ourselves face to face with a catastrophe by the side of which a temporary dislocation of the China trade pales into absolute insignificance. In two years the fall of exchange had added over four crores to our expenditure. It has been calculated that a fall in the exchange value of the rupee of one farthing involves an annual loss of Rx. 450,000 to the Government of India, and the loss becomes greater in proportion as the rate becomes lower. Your lordships are aware of the grave embarrassment to which the Government of India is at the present moment exposed owing to the fall of the rupee to something like 1s. 1d. I ask your lordships to consider what might have been the result had the rate of exchange suddenly fallen last year, as it might have done, to 10d. I do not believe that any retrenchments which we might have been able to effect or any increase of taxes to which we might have resorted would, under such circumstances, have enabled us to meet our obligations. In the circumstances, we had to choose between bowing our heads to the blow or attempting to arrest the downward progress in the gold value of the rupee. These were the only alternatives before us. I have deliberately excluded a resort to bimetallism as a third possibility, because it is idle to pretend that that solution was within our reach. Whatever we may think of bimetallism as a theory—and I myself regard it as theoretically unassailable—it was perfectly clear to us that, as a question of practical politics, the adoption of bimetallism was altogether out of the question. We had to choose between stopping the free coinage of silver and sitting still. I am still of opinion that our choice was justified. The result of the action taken by the Government of India a year ago has been that we have succeeded in creating a divergence which may become more marked in the future—between the exchange—that is, the gold value of the rupee—and the value of the silver contained in the coin. My noble friend tells us that the result to Indian commerce has been disatrous; and I should like your lordships to consider the extent to which this has been the case. In the first place, it is, I think, perfectly clear that the trade of India, taken as a whole, has not suffered seriously. The exports of merchandise from India during the official year 1893-94 amounted to 102 crores against the same figure for 1892-93, and against 102¼ crores for the year 1891-92; while the imports of Indian merchandise were for 1891-92, 69½ crores; for 1892-93, 63 crores; and for 1893-94, 77 crores. I shall say a word presently about the imports for 1893-94. There are many other indications that the trade of the Empire has not been affected. I am told, on good authority, that the rice trade between Burma and the Straits, which, of course, forms a part of our trade with silver-using countries, never was more active than it is at the present moment. The recently-published traffic returns of the largest of our Indian railways for the first months of the current year show a very healthy condition of things. My lords, there are no indications of a general collapse of trade. But my noble friend says the China trade is being ruined; he points to the fact that there was a considerable falling off last year, in the exports to China. It is a little remarkable that the representatives of the China trade are clamouring for the re-opening of the mints. With regard to Japan, the introduction of cotton mills into that country had taken place long before our currency legislation was dreamt of. There are at this moment, I am told, already forty-six cotton mills in Japan, the outturn of which stood at 70.000 bales in 1889, and had risen to 200,000 bales in 1892. It seems to me idle to expect that, in a country like Japan, with an intelligent population, quick at imitating European arts, and possessing at its doors great quantities of cheap coal, industries of this kind should not spring into existence. I have not heard that any mills have yet been opened in China, nor have any, I believe, as a matter of fact, been closed in Bombay. China has, at present, no railways, no telegraphs, and she has, so far as we are aware, a rooted objection to allow herself to be opened up to European enterprise. I doubt extremely whether China is likely to be so opened up in the near future; but as to this let me say that in my belief nothing could be more advantageous to the commerce of the British Empire as a whole than the commercial development of China; and I feel convinced that, if China were to become accessible to British enterprise India would gain considerably by the change. But are we justified in attributing the disturbance in the China trade entirely to the closing of the mints? I had occasion to go into this question shortly before I left India, and it was then reported to me that during the three years preceding the closing of the mints there had been an enormous export of cotton yarns from India to China, that stocks had consequently accumulated in China, with the result that prices naturally fell very low, and that, as the manufacture became unprofitable, it was decided by the Indian millers, about the end of February last year, to work short time. This decision was not carried into effect until April 20, at which time the Yarn Merchants' Association at Hong Kong telegraphed to the millowners of Bombay:—"Chinese merchants' meeting unanimously advocate mills working short. Excessive oversupply detrimental to general trade interests." It was thereupon decided to close the mills for three days per week for the next three months. Your lordships will observe that all this happened before, and not after, the closing of the mints. There seems to be no doubt whatever that the interruption of the China trade was due at least as much to over-supply and a falling demand as to the stimulus which my noble friend believes was given to Chinese competition by the stoppage of the free coinage of silver in India. But, my lords, as to this alleged transfer of manufacturers from India to other Eastern countries, I would ask your lordships whether it is quite clear that such a transfer necessarily means the permanent ruin of the Indian millowners. Your lordships should remember that many of the Indian mills were built before the divergence which took place between the value of silver and gold, and that they were constructed in order to suppiy the requirements, not of China and Japan, but of India itself. It is quite possible that the conditions of our Indian trade are undergoing a considerable alteration, and that they may have to adjust themselves to a new state of things; but I, for one, shall refuse to believe that, cheap labour, 300,000,000 of customers at their doors, and a population increasing at the rate of 33,000,000 in every ten years, the Indian manufacturers are going to be driven out of the market merely because they are threatened, as they are sure to be sooner or later, with competition in Japan or elsewhere. These transfers of industry from one part of the world to another have always occurred; they are part of the conditions under which the commerce of the world is carried on, and India cannot expect to escape from them any more than Manchester.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

My noble friend is terrified because during the few months which followed the closing of the mints the balance of trade, which had up to that time been in favour of India, suddenly showed signs of turning against her, and he sees in this phenomenon a warning that she will be unable to meet her obligations, and that she is threatened with bankruptcy. It is undoubtedly a fact that during the last six months of 1893 the balance of the trade was unusually adverse to India; but it is most important your lordships should remember that this was due, not to any large failure of exports, but to a most extraordinary expansion in the imports of the six months. There are many reasons for which we can afford to look on this sudden spurt in the imports without over-much concern. It is, in the first place, to be remembered that in the preceding year, 1892, the imports of merchandise for the same months were abnormally low. They stood at 32 crores, as compared with 35 crores and 35 crores in 1890 and 1891. Stocks had been depleted, and it was to be expected that in 1893, under the peculiar circumstances of that year, persons desiring to remit to India should have sent out—as they actually did—very large quantities of piece-goods. But although the total of the imports for the last six months of the year amounted to Rx. 48¼,000,000 it was not higher than the total of the imports for the year 1890, which reached Rx. 48½,000,000. Although the balance of trade was against India in the months immediately following the closing of the mints, it has inclined in the opposite direction since November of last year. In the month of July, 1893, (the mints were closed in June), the balance of trade turned against India, the net imports of treasure and merchandise exceeding the exports by 62 lakhs. In August the balance against India was nearly 3 lakhs; in September 1¼ lakh; in October, 18¼ lakhs. But in November we had a balance in our favour of over a lakh, which in December rose to 10 lakhs, in January to 12 lakhs, in February to 15 lakhs, and in March to 34 lakhs. I am told that both April and May have shown balances in our favour. In conclusion, Lord Lansdowne said: We all of us expected that our currency legislation would lead to some dislocation of the trade of India with silver-using countries, and that dislocation has taken place. It is less serious than my noble friend supposes, and there is no reason for believing that trade will not in time adjust itself to the new conditions which have arisen. If India is losing trade a part of that trade would, there is reason to suppose, have been lost to us anyhow, and it will probably be replaced by other trades, after the markets have had time to adjust themselves. But the real gravamen of my noble friend's complaint is, I think, that while we have injured the China trade, we have failed to secure the compensations which we had expected in the shape of increased stability and a hgher exchange value for the rupee. I might say in passing that my noble friend ought to be the last person in the world to complain if the rupee has not risen to 1s. 4d., for it is perfectly clear that, if he anticipates so much trouble with the rupee at 1s. 1d., the case would be infinitely worse if it has risen at once to the high water mark of 1s. 4d. What I have to say with regard to this part of the case is that to the best of my belief no one of those who were responsible for the legislation of last year ever ventured to hold confidently that it would be immediately successful. In his speech on the introduction of the bill of last year the able financier quoted by my noble friend, Sir David Barbour, expressly said that, in his opinion, time alone could show whether the measure would produce immediate results, or whether it might not involve a long and arduous struggle and necessitate very heavy sacrifices. I do not think that we need be ashamed to confess that in some respects the struggle has turned out to be even more arduous than we anticipated; but I hold strongly that nothing has occurred to show that success is unattainable. What was the essence of the policy of 1893? It was a belief in the possibility of enhancing the gold value of the coined silver of India by the contraction of the supply of such coinage. It is quite clear that this could be effected only in one of two ways—either by reducing the redundant currency of the country or by refusing to increase the supply of that currency and allowing the demand to overtake the supply. Whether it would not have been possible to accelerate the operation of the measure by reducing the currency I will not now pause to inquire; such a cause would obviously have been costly and in many respects inconvenient. For the present we are relying entirely upon the first of the two courses. It is impossible to say how long it will be before the cause produces the desired effect. I will not now venture to decide whether the attempt of the noble Tarl, now Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to accelerate the operation of the currency measure by holding back his Council bills as well advised or not. It was made at the instigation of the Government of India, and it was generally believed in India that it might have been successful had the noble earl not abandoned it when he did, as we believe, on the very eve of success. That attempt, however, formed no part of the essential policy of the Government of India; it was a mere excrescence, and its abandonment does not by any means imply the failure of the great experiment of last year. I am one of those who are still unconvinced that the experiment either has failed or is destined to failure. Then came the long struggle between the Secretary of State and the remitters to India. Nothing could have been more promising than the question on paper. The Government of India closes the mints; the remitters can no longer sell bullion to be coined; and it was hoped that they would consequently buy the Secretary of State's bills at a figure profitable to the Government of India. As I have already told your lordships, it unfortunateiy happened that the stocks of piece-goods had been depleted during the year 1892, and the remitter, instead of buying bills, was able to meet his obligations by sending cotton goods to India. Then came the huge imports of silver bullion, of which no less than 7¼ crores worth found its way to India during the last six months of the year. All this while gold was appreciating and silver depreciating, and the silver in the rupee which we were endeavouring to bolster up continued to fall in value. No combination of circumstances could have been more unpropitious. It was in the face of all these obstacles that the Government of India undertook the task of giving fictitious value to what the noble and learned lord on the woolsack properly described as a token currency of unparalleled magnitude. I cannot help thinking that it is an answer to those who say that the failure of the experiment has been demonstrated to say that, in spite of all these obstacles and drawbacks, the rupee has at this moment an exchange value of more than 2d. above its intrinsic value as silver bullion. To that extent we have succeeded in carrying out the main object of the legislation of last year, which is effecting a divorce between the gold value of the rupee and its bullion value. This has been effected in the face of the largest sales of Council bills which have ever taken place in the same number of months. Between April 1 and June 27 of the present year the Secretary of State has succeeded in selling 9½ crores worth of Council bills—an amount far exceeding the average of the four preceding years. In spite of these huge sales, the exchange value of the rupee is not only not falling, but has lately shown a tendency to rise. I say, therefore, that it would be altogether unreasonable to contend that the legislation of last year has already broken down. I earnestly trust that no such view will receive the support of Her Majesty's Government. It seems to me that we, who are responsible for the financial policy of last year, have a right to ask that it should be fairly tried; that, I believe, is the desire of the mercantile community of India. It is a remarkable fact that at a recent meeting of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce a resolution in favour of re-opening the mints to the free coinage of silver was rejected by a very large majority—a majority, I believe, of three or four to one. No responsible authority has, so far as I am aware, recommended the re-opening of the mints in the interests of India. The legislation of last year received the support, not only of the Government of India, but of the great majority of the mercantile classes of the country. It was approved, after the amplest consideration, by Her Majesty's Government, and it received the support of the remarkable body of experts presided over by no less an authority than the noble and learned lord upon the woolsack. Currency legislation, undertaken under such circumstances and with such sanctions behind it, should not be lightly abandoned or discredited, because difficulties, many of which have been foreseen, have presented themselves in its course. Some of those difficulties have, I believe, been mainly due to want of confidence on the part of the public, and to the belief that either the Government of India or Her Majesty's Government were themselves irresolute. I deprecate strongly any action which might have the effect of strengthening such an impression, and although I am far from regretting that my noble friend should have brought on this discussion, I earnestly trust that it will not end without an explicit statement on the part of Her Majesty's Government that they have no intention of abandoning the legislation of last year, and that it will remain in force until its failure has been demonstrated by arguments much more conclusive and cogent than those which my noble friend has been able to lay before us this evening.

LORD REAY'S VIEWS.

Lord Reay quoted statistics to show that the general trade of India had not been adversely affected by the measure of last year; but that it had in several instances considerably improved since the mints had been closed. The trade of India (he said) taken as a whole and compared with previous years, gives the following results:—The exports of merchandise (Rx. 106,515,000) were less by only Rx. 80,000 than in 1892-93, and higher than in any previous year except 1891-92, and in this year the exports of wheat were quite abnormal, being seven and a-half millions above the average of other years.

The exports exceeded by nearly three and a-half millions the average of the last five years. The imports of merchandise were Rx. 77,026,000, or seven and three-quarter millions above the average of the previous five years. This increase of imports represents, of course, payments in kind for exports, and it is impossible that imports of goods can affect the trade of India, or of any other country, prejudicially. The aggregate trade in 1893-94 amounting to 183¼ millions of Rx., exceeded by more than eleven millions, or nearly 7 per cent., the average trade of the five years 1888-93, and by about six millions or some 3½ per cent., the trade in 1891-92, hitherto the best year on record. The exports of Indian produce and manufactures were Rx. 102,024,000. This figure has only been exceeded once—namely, in 1891-92, when it was Rx. 103,551,000; but in that year the exports of wheat were, as I have already mentioned, quite abnormal. The reduction in the exports of wheat was not due to the closing of the mints. They fell from Rx. 14,380,000 in 1891-92 to Rx. 7,440,000 in 1892-93, and Rx. 5,193,000 in 1893-94. But during the last nine months of 1893-94 there was an improvement of Rx. 493,000 as compared with the last nine months of 1892-93. This improvement occurred after the closing of the mints. The gold price of wheat in Europe is the determining factor of the wheat trade. With regard to rice, the exports in 1891-92 were Rx. 13,387,000 in 1892-93 Rx. 12,409,000, in 1893-94 Rx. 10,389,000. The reduction in this case was foreseen in a circular issued by Messrs. Fraser and Co. in January, 1893, which stated that the prices would range lower "than any which have hitherto been recorded in the annals of the rice trade." The fall in price in this case also accounts for the shrinkage. Opium also shows a falling off. Exports in 1891-92 amounted to Rx. 9,562,000, in 1892-93 to Rx. 9,255,000, 1893-94 to Rx. 8,019,000. Government sold at Calcutta in 1891-92 56,250 chests, in 1892-93 48,852, in 1893-94 43,353. Here the failure is due to bad harvests, shrinkage of cultivation, and exhaustion of stocks. In cotton goods the exports of 1891-92 were Rx. 6,905,000, in 1892-93 Rx. 7,999,000, in 1893-94 Rx. 6,149,000. The markets in China had been overstocked; the falling off commenced before the mints were closed, and the latest figures are more satisfactory. The exports to China in the second quarter of 1893-94 were Rx. 8,15,000, in the third quarter Rx. 1,065,000, in the fourth quarter Rx. 1,332,000. Comparing the quarters, we find that the falling-off, which began in March, 1893, was very heavy in the second quarter, less so in the third, and in the fourth the exports are hardly inferior to the average of the preceding five years. We had, therefore, falling markets before the closure, and we have a rising market after the closure. But it may be said that the exports were continuing to increase until the mints were closed, and that a revulsion then occurred; and this is true to a certain, but not a very great, extent. Compared with the average of the corresponding quarters for the five previous years, the exports of merchandise increased from April to June by 12 per cent., from July to September they were 3 per cent. below the average, from October to December they were better by 2 per cent., and from January to March better by 1¼ per cent. than the average. Gold, which at present is merely a commodity, is usually imported into India in considerable quantities, and, in spite of a net export in 1891-92 of Rx. 524,000, the net imports on the average of the last five years were Rx. 564,000. But in 1893-94 the current was reversed, and gold was exported to the extent of Rx. 515,000. It was supposed that, with the cessation of coinage of silver in the Indian mints, the imports of this metal would have been checked, but that expectation has not been fulfilled. It is, however, a mistake to suppose that they have been exceptionally stimulated. From April to June, when there was a general belief that some measure might be adopted which would improve the value of coined silver in India, the net imports exceeded the previous five years' average by Rx. 1,009,000; from July to September, although Rx. 1,800,000 was in transit when the mints were closed, the net imports were below the average by Rx. 44,000; in the three months from October to December they were above it by Rx. 462,000; and from January to March below it by Rx. 139,000. So that in the nine months following the closing of the mints the net imports of silver have exceeded the average by only Rx.279,000. Your lordships will see that it would be premature to draw any conclusions from the satistics which I have given, even if the closure of the mints had alone to be taken into account. But in August, 1893, the free sale of bills was checked and was only resumed by direction of the noble earl, the present Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (who regrets that his official duties do not allow him to be present) towards the end of January. The noble Marquis has complained of the fact that we resumed the sale of Council bills, but would he have contemplated with equanimity the increase of the gold debt of India, which would have been the inevitable alternative of not resuming the sale of Council bills?

The Marquis of Lansdowne: What I intended to say was, that we should have been glad if the Secretary of State could have seen his way to hold his hand a little longer.

Lord Reay: I am glad to hear that qualification. The influence on trade of the experiment of closing the mints cannot be traced in the statistics of 1893-94, and it will be necessary to allow further time in order to see what its effects are, when no disturbing facts are present. The answer to much of what my noble friend has said was given, in anticipation, in the report of the Committee on the Indian Currency. Before sitting down, I can however, give the noble Marquis the assurance which he asked for. I wish to state that there is no intention whatever of re-opening the mints, and that the experiment will be given the full and fair trial to which it is entitled.

Viscount Cross said he did not envy the position of those gentlemen who had to consider and report upon the policy which had been discussed, and he did not wonder at the Government acting upon the report which was presented to them. The step had been taken, whether rightly or wrongly, and there had not yet been time to see what the effect of that step would be. Until that had become evident it would be a great misfortune to modify that policy with the certainty of causing a fresh disturbance of trade, and he was not, therefore, surprised to hear the statement of the noble lord.

The Lord Chancellor drew attention to the fact that, during the year ending March 31 the total exports of merchandise from India were within a fraction of those of 1892-93; so that if the exports of India were looked at as a whole there had been practically no falling off at all. Had it not been for the falling off of wheat, the total exports would have exceeded those of any of the previous five years. Those who had studied the question, so far from being surprised at the dislocation of trade which had taken place, were surprised that there had been so little dislocation. They had had experience of the policy of closing the mints for one year, during which he had watched affairs closely. He had made himself acquainted with the rates of exchange every day, and he had read everything that had been written by those in authority in relation to the effect that the closing of the mints had had upon the trade of India, and the result had been to lead him to the conclusion that if he had again to advise upon the matter, he should again give the same advice. Whilst it was much too early to entertain the idea of going back from this experiment, and reverting to the open mint, both in this country and in India, the Government would be wise to keep their ears open to any suggestion which might seem to provide a more satisfactory policy than the present. It was a fallacy to suppose that India suffered loss simply because she had to pay more rupees to England than formerly, because although that might be the case she would receive more of them on the other hand for her produce, so that it by no means followed that her burden was greater than before.

INDIAN TARIFF BILL.

The Earl of Northbrook moved, "That a humble Address be presented to Her Majesty for a copy of the report of discussions in the Legislative Council of the Governor-General of India, concerning the Indian Tariff Bill of 1894; a copy of the dissents recorded by members of the Council of India relating to the same subject; and a copy of the East India financial statement for 1894-95, and of the proceedings thereon in the Legislative Council of India."

Lord Reay intimated that there was no objection on the part of the Government, and the motion was agreed to.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVANTS AND THE BUDGET.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, June 29, Sir Seymour King presented a petition from certain members of the Civil and Military Services of India praying that the estate duty shall not be levied upon the pensions payable to their widows or children. The hon. member claimed that the petition be read at the table, which was done.

INDIAN OFFICERS AT THE STAFF COLLEGE.

Mr. Rentoul asked the Secretary of State for India: Why it is that officers of the Indian Military Service are discouraged from competing for the Staff College by being placed on the English rate of pay during their residence at the college, thereby being subjected to the loss of nearly 50 per cent. of the pay which they would otherwise receive.

Mr. H. Fowler said: Officers of the Indian Military Service are, while at the Staff College, on the same footing as to pay and allowances as officers of the British Army. Those who are successful in competing at the examinations held in India are allowed to travel at the public expense from and to India. There is no reason to suppose that officers are discouraged from competing for admission by the rates of pay which they now draw.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Mr. Naoroji.—To call attention to the poverty of the masses of the people of British India, its causes, effects, and remedies, and to move that, in the opinion of this House, the poverty of the masses of the people of British India is such as to cause them privation, and to render them unable to bear the financial burden of the present system of Government, and especially the enormous cost of the British officers now on the effective and non-effective establishments; that as the employing of these officers in numbers unnecessary to British India herself, is a burden imposed on her by this country, the latter should bear some equitable part of such expenditure; that large savings should be effected by giving all just and possible facilities for the employment of Indians; and that a check on unnecessary expenditure should be afforded by giving the people of British India some representative voice in the administration of their revenues.

THE UPPER BURMA RUBY EXPLORATION AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

A PUBLIC inquiry was held on July 3 into the affairs of this company which was formed in February, 1889, for the purpose of acquiring and developing properties in Upper Burma, the nominal capital being 10,000*l*. The failure of the company was attributed to inability to raise the amount of capital required to be subscribed by the Indian Government for satisfactorily developing the concessions acquired. Mr. Robert Ogilvie stated, in reply to the official receiver, that he had acted as secretary of the company since its registration. Mr. J. M. Stuart was the promoter of the company. The public responded very well to the prospectus, and within eighteen months all the capital was subscribed, producing 9,850*l*. The directors proceeded to find an agent to represent them in Burma, and a commission of 50*l*. was paid for an introduction to a gentleman, whose services were accepted, and who was afterwards sent out with a power of attorney. In December 1889, the directors were informed by their agent that he had obtained five concessions giving the right to search for rubies and other precious stones in certain mines, to cut and dispose of timber in the Nepang Forest, the right to work and explore the gold mine and creeks of Kouko, and the right to explore a territory of about 10,000 square miles in extent. Witness had never ascertained what the company's agent had paid for these concessions, but the sum of 500*l*. was immediately cabled out to him. The directors were not aware at the time they acquired the concessions that they would have to be ratified by the Indian Government. The agent returned to England and produced the concessions at a board meeting. The capital was found to be quite inadequate, and the Indian Government declined to confirm the concessions until sufficient capital had been subscribed. With the object of obtaining this capital it was resolved that a new company should be formed, called the "Burma Explorations (Limited)." The proposed selling price was fixed by agreement at 68,250*l*.; but this was subsequently increased to 140,000*l*. The Official Receiver: You mean that the capital was 'loaded'? The witness admitted that the expression was a fair one, and said that sums amounting to 5,000*l*. had been expended before it was ascertained that the company had any power to work the concessions. The company had spent 3,561*l*. in Burma, and the promotion of the Burma Explorations (Limited) cost 1,797*l*. Mr. Wentworth Gore stated in examination that all the directors of the old company were to be directors of the Burma Explorations (Limited), and there was to be some "fresh blood." The Official Receiver: Do you think you can find anyone who will give 100*l*. for these concessions which you were selling for 140,000*l*.? The witness said he was unable to say, as the markets were at present in such a bad state. (Laughter.) The inquiry was concluded

THE Government, on July 3, sustained a severe defeat on the Scotch Standing Committtee. Mr. Seymour Keay proposed an amendment giving the Parish Councils power to acquire land for building workmen's dwellings. The proposal was opposed by Sir George Trevelyan, on the ground that it would overload the Bill, and if carried would almost destroy the chance of passing the measure this session. On a division, the amendment was carried by twenty-seven to fifteen, all the unofficial Liberals and one Unionist voting for it. After the division Sir Charles Pearson asked the Secretary for Scotland what course he intended to take, and, notwithstanding his previous declaration, Sir George Trevelyan announced that the Government were not going to drop the Bill, but would leave the supporters of the amendment to bring up clauses to give it effect. Mr. Keay's proposal will necessitate the adoption of special machinery to carry it out, and will increase the complexity of the Bill. The Unionist members regard the introduction of this provision as a practical violation of the understanding on which the Bill was sent to a Standing Committee, and they will, therefore, unless it be abandoned, offer a strenuous resistance to the further progress of the Bill. There are other amendments on the paper in the names of Liberal members which, if carried against the Government, will, probably, the *Standard* says, lead to the resignation of the Scotch Secretary.

THE FUNERAL OF PRESIDENT CARNOT.

THE remains of the late M. Carnot lay in State on Friday (June 29) in the Salon Dore of the Elysee. Many thousands of persons of all ranks filed past the coffin. On the same day the Chamber voted 110,000fr. (£4,400) to defray the cost of the State funeral, which took place on Sunday, amidst great pomp and ceremonial. The service took place at Notre Dame, the remains being afterwards deposited in a vault in the Pantheon. Madame Carnot has received an autograph letter of sympathy from Queen Victoria. As a mark of sympathy with the French people, the German Emperor has ordered the release of two French officers convicted of espionage. Requiem services have been held in London at St Petersburg. The address of the new President, M. Casimir-Perier has been well received. M. Dupuy and his colleagues have consented to remain in office.

Sunday in Paris broke in a mist of heat. Thousands had bivouacked in the streets through the night. Before 8 a.m. there was no available foothold from the Avenue de Marigny to the square in front of Notre Dame—a distance of two miles—that had not its occupant. The number of spectators is estimated at a million. The route was lined by troops and police, with here and there a battery of artillery. Marks of mourning were everywhere exhibited. "It was," writes the "Times" correspondent, "the entire people who celebrated the funeral of Carnot, whose heart throbbed at the passage of his remains, who bared their heads before the funeral car, and who watched the sad and solemn procession." Never, perhaps, before, had France shown such unity of feeling. Despite the vastness of the gathered throng, marvellous order was preserved, and the whole scene was imbued with a grand dignity. Lines of people were sometimes as much as ten or twelve deep, and behind rose like an anaphitheatre rows of chairs, tables, ladders, and platforms, set up at the last moment in defiance of police orders. "As soon as the drums, draped in crape, sent forth their slow, mournful notes, as soon as the officers raised their swords also draped in crape, on passing before the crowd silence prevailed, the latent feeling of sadness appeared, and you felt that it was amid a nation in mourning that Carnot's remains were going from the Elysee to Notre Dame and thence to the Pantheon.

The whole front of the Elysee was "a wall of black, brilliant with hundreds of candles." The courtyard was draped as one room. At the top of the step stood the catafalque in black and silver, dazzling with the light of many chandeliers. The coffin was wound in the French flag, on which were laid a few wreaths of solid silver. Those coming from sovereigns were laid in open silk galleries. About nine visitors began to arrive in great numbers. The deputations, of which there were several hundred from all parts of France and abroad, were told off in the Champs Elysees, and joined the cortege as it reached the Place de la Concorde.

The funeral cortege was formed at the Elysee, at ten o'clock. The raising of the body was announced to the assembled multitudes by a salvo of 101 guns fired from the bank of the Seine every two minutes. The head of the procession left the Elysee at 10-15:—

First came a squadron of the Republican Guard, its band playing a funeral march. Gen. Saussier, Governor of Paris, and a brilliant escort of officers of all grades, followed. As Gen. Saussier passed, a few plaudits were heard, but the General turned round and said, "Silence devant la mort," and there was silence. This sufficed for the whole route. To the officers succeeded several richly-decorated chariots bearing the floral and other tributes of sympathy and respect received by Madame Carnot. Then came the funeral carriage with its guard of honour and its accompaniment of muffled drums. The hearse the same as used for the funeral of M. Thiers and Marshal MacMahon, was drawn by six horses, superbly caparisoned, and was escorted by the pupils of the Polytechnic School, who marched on either side with drawn swords. The coffin was covered with the French colours intertwined with crape. There were no wreaths on the hearse, but two palm branches sent by class-fellows at the Lycee Condorcet of M. Carnot and his brother. The inscription said: "His ambition was to be a free man in serving honour and conscience." As the car moved slowly along, not a head was covered, in spite of the sun, and many ladies affected by the sad sight fainted. Immediately after the hearse followed the late President's brother and his three sons. The members of the household came next. Then followed M. Casimir-Perier, the new President, who walked the whole way, bareheaded and alone, invested for the first time with the insignia of the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour to which his exalted position entitles him. After M. Casimir-Perier came the Ambassadors, Marshals, Cardinals and other persons of distinction, including members of both Houses, and interspersed with representatives of the Army and Navy, whose bright uniforms relieved the monotony of black frock coats and hats. The tall figure of Lord Dufferin, accompanied by all the members of the Embassy, stood out clearly among the Diplomatic Body. Marshal Canrobert, the gallant veteran, was also remarked. Count Munster and Baron Mohrenheim drove in their carriages; but the Papal Nuncio, Mgr. Ferrata, Lord Dufferin, and M. Ressmann, the Italian Envoy, followed on foot. The other members of the British Embassy present were Col. Talbot, Capt. Egerton, R. N., the Hon. C. Hardinge, Mr. H. O. Austin Lee, Mr. Graham, and Mr. George Alice. Sir Robert Jerningham, Governor of Mauritius, who was passing through Paris, also attended, and Major-Gen. Arthur Ellis, representing the Prince of Wales, likewise appeared in the cortege. The remainder of the procession was formed of the numerous deputations already alluded to, which included the delegation representing the leading members of the English colony in Paris, and a deputation of Freemasons.

The spectacle was magnificent, not for its details, but for its effect of accumulated greatness. You felt as you looked down upon the unfolding splendour (writes the correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette") that a great nation had fallen nothing short of a great occasion. France did honour to the man who had died in her service, and it was not only the France of to-day that walked behind the dead President, but the France of the centuries that are gone. You felt the linking chain of tradition; the yellow epaulettes of the cavalry brought Napoleon to your memory; the red robes and birettas of the advocates carried you far back into the past, and you forgot the formality of modern life in this pageant, which was witnessed by all the citizens of a triumphant city. From the point of view of colour, too, the procession was miraculously, if fortuitously, arranged. At a distance the soldiers, in their red pantaloons, resembled a field of waving poppies; the sailors, clad in blue, might have been a meadow alive with cornflowers. To write temperately of so gorgeous a display would be churlish, if it were not impossible, and with the bands and the muffled drums to aid, we were given an impression which will last us our lives." The air was filled with the blare of trumpets, the roll of muffled drums, and the tolling of the cathedral bell.

IN THE CATHEDRAL OF NOTRE DAME.

At length Notre Dame was reached, by way of the Place de la Concorde and the Rue de Rivoli. The front of the Cathedral was hung in black up to the stone ribbon of saints and bishops which everybody knows. The whole of the interior was lavishly decorated with black and silver draperies. The famous "Bourdon" was tolling her grave tones as she does only on the most solemn of State occasions. Through the open doors one saw a distant vista of candles innumerable. Attached to the pillars were escutcheons with the letters "C" and "R.F." in bold relief. The nave was lit up with twenty candelabra, and incense burners. The catafalque was raised in the centre of the transept under a black canopy suspended from the vault. The catafalque on which the coffin rested was covered by a huge royal-looking baldachin and surrounded by candelabra shining out with dazzling brightness through the lurid light of the Cathedral. The statue of Jeanne d'Arc was veiled in crape. The chancel and High Altar were arranged as for a Royal funeral, with this difference, that the body of a King having been anointed for his office would have been allowed to rest inside the choir of the Canons. As the coffin was borne into the church the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris and the members of the Cathedral Chapter recited prayers. A funeral march was played on the organ by M. Saint-Saens. The remains were received by the Cardinal Archbishop. M. Casimir-Perier occupied a prie-dieu allotted to him in the enclosed space near the pulpit, and the first row of chairs in the body of the Cathedral was filled by the sons, the brother, and the son-in law of the late President, while in the second were M. Dupuy and his colleagues. Probably no more splendid liturgical ceremony (says the "Morning Post" representative) has been witnessed since mediæval days. The magnificent details of the Roman Ritual were carried out with scrupulous adhesion to the rubrics. Cardinal Richard was seated on the throne on the Gospel side of the altar, while on the throne opposite was Mgr. Ferrata, the Papal Nuncio, accompanied by his two auditors. Mgr. Locatelli and Mgr. Morosini. The Cardinal Archbishop

CHINA, JAPAN, AND COREA.

THE majority of the European nations as well as the principal powers in the far East, all now have naval forces on the scene of the crisis, says a home paper of July 6. Shanghai despatches state that Japan has "summoned the King of Corea to relinquish the suzerainty of China, to declare his independence, to accept Japanese protection, and to dismiss the Chinese Resident." There are now (the *Times* tells us) 9,000 Japanese troops in Corea, and twenty Chinese battalions have just been ordered there. Japan's interest in Corea is much wider than China's. China as suzerain receives a tribute. But it is pointed out that Japanese trade is greater than the Chinese; the Japanese settlers far outnumber the Chinese residents; China has permitted Japan to get such a hold on Corea that the Mikado is permitted by treaty to land troops; and Corea lies at Japan's very doors. It is urged that Russia is bound to stir if Japan disturbs the status quo in Corea, and if Russia moves Great Britain must move too. Great Britain cleared out of Port Hamilton on an understanding with Russia through China. Peking was assured by St. Petersburg that if Great Britain evacuated Port Hamilton, Russia would never think of seizing a port on the western coast of Corea. If the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* be correctly informed, China, "while prepared to settle the Corean question amicably, is determined to declare Corea to be a Chinese province in the event of Japan persisting in its claims. It is recalled, however, that more than once when Corea has got into trouble with her neighbours, China has declared that the Suzerain Power could not be held responsible, and she has permitted the King to make independent treaties with foreign countries. Japan denies that it has any idea of carrying its action further than the treaty concluded with China in 1885 permits, and the necessity for restoring order and securing the integrity of the Corean Kingdom requires. The present tension seems to have come about in this way. Twice within recent years the Japanese representative has been hunted from Soul by the rabble with the result of a dual control by China and Japan. A Corean refugee who had found an asylum in Japan ventured to Shanghai last March and was murdered there, it is said, at the instigation of the Corean Government, and so the Japanese hint, not without the knowledge of the Chinese authorities. A popular outbreak in Corea itself took place about the same time. China sent troops with unusual promptitude to quell the disturbance, and informed Japan that order had been restored. But the Japanese knowing that the "peace" was not likely to last, and that at the next outbreak China would embrace the opportunity to occupy the country, Japan has decided—so the report goes—to take drastic measures.

China having appealed to the mediation of Russia in the Corean question, it is said that the Government of the Czar has recommended both China and Japan to withdraw their troops from Corea and endeavour to effect an amicable settlement of the dispute. The *Cologne Gazette* warns both Powers before taking any final steps to reflect upon the dangers of Russian mediation, which might easily bring about the intervention of the other Great Powers.

[The Japanese Minister in London has informed a representative of Reuter's Agency that the conflict is one between progress as represented by Japan and reactionary Conservatism as represented by China. The Chinese Government has rejected the Japanese proposal for joint reforms on the ground of her suzerainty over Corea; but Japan is determined to insist on the much-needed reform of the Corean administration.]

INDIAN TEA AND SILVER.

THE Indian tea industry is one of great importance in many respects, and this coupled with the fall in silver, by which it is naturally affected, renders the report of Messrs. Gow, Wilson, and Stanton especially interesting. Looking back to 1881, the firm say that circumstances have materially assisted planters to reduce the cost of production; machinery, concentration of labour, improved transport facilities, and a general curtailment in expenditure having wrought marvellous changes in an industry which in 1881 was barely emerging from childood. The steady reduction throughout this period in the value of the rupee has also played a most important part in reducing the cost of production, for it must not be forgotten that the selling of tea necessitates a dual operation—namely first, the sale of the tea in gold currency and then the purchase of rupees to remit the proceeds for the up-keep of the garden. The constant fall in the price of silver has enabled the planter, however, to perform the operation of purchasing his rupees on a steadily descending scale. But how long are these advantageous circumstances to continue assisting the planter? What further extensive economies can he now effect in up-keep, &c.? And, as regards the price of the rupee, it has now fallen from 2s. to nearly 1s. at the present time, and is that much nearer its actual cost of production, while at the same time the action of the Indian Government in closing the mints to silver tends to keep the rupee distinctly above its intrinsic value, even though the price of silver should further depreciate after the heavy fall which followed upon the closing of the Indian mints. Again, the Indian Government has, by closing the mints to silver, practically placed a differential tax of about 1d. per lb. against all tea grown in India and Ceylon, and in favour of tea grown in other countries with a silver currency such as China and Japan, because the planter must pay more for his rupees than their intrinsic value, while actual value rules the price of China dollars. This may have little or no influence in preventing the further displacement of China tea in Great Britain, because of the preference shown to Indian and Ceylon teas, but what will be its effect in those markets where preference is entirely in favour of China and Japan teas, or where price is a greater consideration than quality? Will it not still further retard the introduction of British grown tea by giving a pecuniary advantage to China and Japan? Taking all these circumstances into consideration, is the present an opportune time for increasing the area under tea culture? Over-supply is the cause of present low prices, and there is danger, the firm think, of further depreciation in the value of tea, while the value of silver and consequent cost of tea production seems to be approaching a bottom.

THE TIBETAN LIFE OF CHRIST.

M. NOTOVITCH'S REPLY TO MR. SHAWE.

THE "Daily News," of July 2, printed a letter from M. Notovitch with regard to the letter from Mr. Shawe in which he asserts that, despite contradictions, his translation of the Tibetan Life of Christ is a genuine work. M. Notovitch points out that in the text of his work he states several times that the documents he has presented to the public were translated into the Tibetan language at Lassa, and brought from there to the Himis convent. The following is the concluding portion of M. Notovitch's lengthy letter:—

It will be seen, therefore, that Mr. Shawe is wrong to accuse me of saying things I have never said. Moreover, I have sent you through your correspondent in Paris copies of documents which will afford you abundant proof that the other accusations of this missionary resolve themselves into nothing, and that I am very well known to the Governor of Ladak, to the people of Tibet, to the Government of Kashmir and to the doctor at Leh who attended me during my stay there. Mr. Shawe appears much surprised also that the existence of these Buddhist documents should have escaped so long the researches of the missionaries who have been in Tibet. To this I reply that the missionaries, although on good terms with the people, are nevertheless looked upon with dislike by the Lamas of the convents, who consider them as enemies coming to Tibet to take away their devotees from them and convert them to a religion of quite recent origin, in which the spirit of the Buddhist theories yet asserts itself. The Lamas display great distrust of the missionaries, and it is not surprising that they should have communicated no documents to them, their mutual relations not being characterised by any great degree of frankness. How can I tell, moreover, that the missionaries, who are capable of spreading accusations resting upon no substantial grounds (I have just disproved them, documents in hand) have not themselves taken away the documents of which I saw the copies at the Himis monastery? This is simply a supposition of my own, but if it is true, only the copies have been made to disappear, and the originals have remained at Lassa with the other copies which the different convents may have in their possession. I propose to start at the end of the present year for Tibet in order to find the original documents having reference to the life of Jesus Christ. I hope to succeed in this undertaking, in spite of the wishes of the missionaries, for whom, however, I have never ceased to have the profoundest respect. M. Nicholas Notovitch's letter is dated "106, Boulevard Hausmann, Paris, June 29, 1894."

COLONEL A. R. T. MCRAE, Bombay General List of Infantry, Commandant of the Meywar Bhil Corps, has been allowed to retire from June 20, 1894.

THE annual Assam dinner was held on the 6th instant, at the Holborn Resturant, Sir H. Seymour-King, K.C.I.E., M.P., presiding. There was a large and distinguished company, including General Sir Francis Norman, K.C.B., and General R. Strachey, C.S.I., R.E.

AN INDIAN OFFICER SUED FOR LIBEL.

PUDAN VS. GORDON.

THIS was an action brought in the Courts at home by Mr. Thomas Giles Pudan, formerly office superintendent to the Chief Engineer of one of the State railways in India, against Colonel L. Conway Gordon, one of the principal officials of the railway, to recover damages for alleged libels. The defendant pleaded privilege, and denied malice. Mr. Bigham, Q. C., Mr. Dickens, Q. C., and Mr. H. Dobb appeared for the plaintiff; while Mr. Carson, Q. C., and Mr. Lynden Bell represented the defendant. Mr. Bigham, for the plaintiff, said his client, who was now about fifty-five years of age, had been for the greater part of his life engaged on railways in India. He went out to India when he was twenty-three years of age, and was appointed to the position of stationmaster on the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway. He was promoted from time to time, and at the end of 1873 he was offered and accepted the position of office superintendent to the Chief Engineer. Subsequently plaintiff received further promotion, and in 1885 he occupied a high position. A gentleman was sent out from England to reorganise the State railways, and one of the results of that gentlemen's arrival was that a greater length of line was placed under the plaintiff's charge. The plaintiff applied to Mr. J. M. Rutherford, traffic superintendent at Lahore, for additional assistance, with the result that that gentleman sent a Mr. Pope to take charge of the plaintiff's district. While the correspondence was proceeding between plaintiff and Mr. Rutherford, a further correspondence was going on with reference to a different matter altogether. It seemed that for a long time a portion of certain buildings belonging to the railway had been used by a minister of the Church of England for the purpose of conducting school which was attended by the children of the employes of the railway. The plaintiff required additional quarters for his men, and he took possession of the schoolroom. This seemed to have annoyed Mr. Rutherford considerably, and he put himself into communication with the defendant, who was his superior officer. The defendant, on Feb. 7, 1887, wrote to Mr. Rutherford the first libel complained of. After stating that the facts in no way warranted the plaintiff taking the law into his own hands with reference to the schoolrooms, he continued—"I consider Mr. Pudan's action in forcibly entering the quarters and turning out the property of the School Committee to have been untimely, ill-advised, and discourteous to the last degree. No officer who could so far forget himself is, in my opinion, fit to represent the railway in an independent charge." On the 15th of the following March defendant wrote a further letter to Colonel R. C. B. Pemberton, R.E., who was then Director-General of State Railways in India. In that letter the defendant, referring to the plaintiff, wrote, "He served under me when I had charge of the Indus Valley State Railway in 1881, and I have never deviated from the opinion I then formed of him, i. e., that in education, temper, judgment, and administrative ability he is quite unfit for the position he at present holds." About April 28, Colonel Pemberton wrote to the defendant asking whether he recommended that the plaintiff should be degraded and retired upon any pension to which he might be entitled. At this time the plaintiff had left India for England on leave of absence. The defendant replied to Colonel Pemberton's letter on May 13, and wrote: "In reply to your last paragraph, I am of opinion that Mr. Pudan should be retired upon any pension or gratuity that may be due to him, and in this opinion I am desired by Colonel Wallace to add that he entirely concurs. Mr. Pudan is not an officer whom it is advisable to retain further in the service of the Government." The correspondence was sent home, and when the plaintiff's leave of absence was about to expire, he was suddenly informed that his permission to return had been withdrawn, and that, as there was a surplus of servants in the employment of the Government in this particular branch in India, his services were not required. The plaintiff commenced an action against the Secretary of State for India, which was compromised by a payment to the plaintiff of £1,500 in respect of the claim for wrongful dismissal. The defendant in the present action pleaded that he wrote the letters *bona fide* in his official capacity. Mr. William Houston Treasure, an assistant in the Solicitor's Department at the India Office, was called to produce the letters containing the alleged libels. He said he objected to produce them, and that he was acting upon the written instructions of the Secretary of State for India. Mr. Justice Wills said he was not surprised at the refusal of the Secretary of State to produce the documents. If such documents were produced to support actions of this kind there would be an end to the public service. It seemed to him that the defendant had simply done his duty as a public servant. Judgment for the defendant, accordingly, with costs.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN FRANCE.

MESSAGE OF THE NEW PRESIDENT.

PRESIDENT CASIMIR-PERIER'S message to Parliament was read on Tuesday (July 3) both in the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. Referring to the "odious crime" which had deprived the country of the upright citizen who presided over the Government, M. Casimir-Perier said that the weight of his responsibility was too great for him to speak of gratitude for his election. He loved his country too ardently to rejoice on the day on which he became its chief, and, being resolved to develop the customs necessary to a Republican democracy, he declared his firm intention not to seek re-election at the termination of his seven years of office. "He should feel it his duty not to allow the rights which the Constitution conferred upon him to be either misunderstood or forgotten." He went on to say that France which had affirmed her love of peace, remained the great centre of intellectual light, toleration, and progress, and appealed to the representatives of the country to carry out measures which would develop agriculture, industry, and commerce, and still further strengthen the public credit. After the reading of the message in the Chamber there was a tumultuous scene, in which M. Dupuy, the Prime Minister, and M. de Mahy, who presided, came into a sharp conflict of words that led to rumours of an intended duel, though this was devoid of foundation. M. Vaillant, a Socialist Deputy, made a proposal for the appointment of a committee to draw up an address in reply to the message. This was met by the demand that the previous question should be put, and it was carried by 450 against 77 votes.

The President held a formal reception of the Diplomatic Body, on Tuesday, at the Quai d'Orsay. The Papal Nuncio, on behalf of his colleagues, expressed how fully they shared all the emotions of the sorrowful crisis which France had just passed through. On behalf of all the Sovereigns, he added, and in their names, the Diplomatic Body offered their congratulations to the new President, and expressed their best wishes for him and for France. M. Casimir-Perier, in the course of his reply, said that the representatives of France, by choosing the former Minister for Foreign Affairs as the head of the State, gave a striking proof of the value which the Republic placed on the maintenance of friendly relations and friendships, which were the safest guarantee of peace and progress.

M. Dupuy has consented to continue at the head of the French Ministry, and all his colleagues will retain their posts. M. Burdeaux, who was at first applied to by the President, pleaded ill-health as his reason for not accepting the arduous post, and it is said that he will probably be elected President of the Chamber of Deputies.

The Moderate, Republican, and Conservative journals express approval of M. Casimir-Perier's message, and refer especially to the passage relative to the constitutional rights of the President. The Republican organs also dwell upon the high character, energy, and sincerity of the language of M. Casimir-Perier. The Conservative newspapers regret the message did not contain any energetic pronouncement against the Anarchists and the abettors of disorder. The Radical Press sees in the words of the message the dawn of personal power. In his letter resigning the Presidency of the Chamber, M. Casimir-Perier should have said, "I hope to be able to count on the confidence of the Republicans. That confidence I shall never betray."

THE following are among the recently-proved wills:—Mr. George Burt, £121,823; Right Hon. Anna Maria Baroness de Blaquiere, £3,770; Rev. John Mark Wilks, £160; Mr. Henry John Wentworth Hodgetts Foley, £12,551; Hon. Rosa Edwardes, £14,586; Hon. Mrs. Clementina Denison, £13,024; Miss Sarah Harrison, £32,992; Mr. Emil Blank, £58,000; and Mrs. Mary Eldridge, £21,000.

SPEAKING at the banquet, held at the Westminster Palace Hotel, on July 2, to celebrate "Dominion Day," the Marquis of Lorne said he remembered that certain newspapers sometimes had discussions as to Governors-General who were called "figure-heads." There must now be a good number of these figure-heads, and he hoped they might be of some use in scaring away the enemies of Canada. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) A Governor-General was also termed "x," which was an unknown quantity. Well, whatever effect an "x" had on Canada, there could be no doubt about the effect of Canada on an "x," and that many Governors-General had derived from their experience there a most valuable political education. Lord Dufferin had been to Canada, and since then he had been able to manage almost all the world. (Cheers.)

THE OPENING OF THE TOWER BRIDGE.

ON Saturday (June 30), in the presence of tens of thousands of people, and amid circumstances of unusual pomp and splendour, the Prince of Wales (acting on behalf of the Queen) declared the Tower Bridge open for traffic by land and water. His Royal Highness, who was accompanied by the Princess of Wales, the Duke of York, the Princesses Victoria and Maud, and other members of the Royal Family, left Marlborough House shortly after 11 in the morning, and proceeded by way of Pall-mall, the Strand, Ludgate Hill, Cheapside, King William-street, and Eastcheap to the Tower. The route through the city was lined by troops and Volunteers. The decorations, both by land and water, were brilliant and profuse, while the glorious sunshine brought out in full relief the many beauties of the great display. The cortege came to a halt at the Mansion House, where the Lord Mayor presented the Prince of Wales with an address of hearty welcome. At the Tower Wharf a pavilion had been provided for the accommodation of the Royal party, who were received on their arrival at the ancient fortress by Sir D. Lysons, Constable of the Tower, and other officials. On the Royal party taking their places in the pavilion, the Recorder of London, on behalf of the Civic officials, presented the Prince of Wales with another address, expressing a hearty welcome to the distinguished visitors, and giving an outline of the circumstances under which the new bridge was erected, at the cost of considerably more than a million sterling, borne entirely by the Corporation. The Prince, in reply, expressed his satisfaction at the cordiality of the welcome given to him, in the name of the Queen, and his hearty appreciation of the value of the bridge to the whole metropolis.

Before leaving the dais, the Lord Mayor introduced the Sheriffs, the engineer, and the chairman of the Bridge House Committee to the Prince of Wales, who was presented by the Corporation with a massive silver cup—the cover of which, by an ingenious arrangement, was used to turn the lever for opening the bascules. The Princess also received an ornament of brilliants, as a memorial of the occasion. After a State visit to the Tower, the Royal party embarked on the steam-launch, Palm, and proceeded up the river to Westminster Bridge where they disembarked and drove back to Marlborough House. The arrangements were excellent, and so well carried out that the admirably-contrived ambulance arrangements involving thirteen stations, under the direction of Chief Surgeon Osborn, F.R.C.S., were, in spite of heat, but little required.

In connection with the opening of the new bridge a baronetcy has been conferred upon the Lord Mayor, and Alderman Moore and Alderman Dimsdale, together with Mr. A. J. Altman, Chairman of the Bridge House Estates Committee, have received the honour of Knighthood. Mr. Wolfe Barry, the engineer, has been made a C.B.

The Queen has addressed the Lord Mayor expressing gratification at the enthusiastic reception given to the Prince of Wales on his way to the City on the occasion of the opening of Tower Bridge.

The original idea of the Tower Bridge was struck out by the late Sir Horace Jones, but it was in co-operation with Mr. Wolfe Barry, as engineer, that he designed the bridge, and Mr. Barry has acted as engineer from the commencement to the completion of this remarkable achievement. The cost of the bridge—£1,170,000—has been defrayed out of the revenue of the Bridge House Estates, out of which are also kept up the other bridges within the City boundary. The expense of maintenance —about £6,000 or £7,000 a year—will also be defrayed in this way. Not a penny of this money will be added to the rates. The Parliamentary estimate cost of the bridge, including land, was £750,000, or about £940 per lineal foot. The total length of the bridge and approaches is 2,640ft., and the width of each leaf of the opening span is fifty feet, projecting 100ft. beyond the face of the pier. Each leaf weighs 950 tons, and this immense mass of iron and roadway moves easily at the command of eight powerful hydraulic engines. The hydraulic power is provided by steam. The machanism includes apparatus working the hydraulic lifts which are to carry impatient passengers to the elevated footway, 140ft. above the water-level, when the water-way is open and the carriage-way is closed. Access may be had to this footway by a staircase, consisting of 200 steps. The machinery has been duplicated throughout. Of the three spans of which the bridge consists, the two side ones, or approach spans, are on the suspension principle, while the middle span opens on what is described as the "bascule" (see-saw) principle. Four wrought steel pillars form the skeletons of the pillars, and extend upwards to the suspension chains, which they support. From top to bottom the real fabric is of metal, and the seemingly massive masonry has been added, we are told, for purely ornamental purposes, it being stipulated that the design of the bridge should be made to accord with the architecture of the Tower. The bridge was tested to a capacity to withstand a weight of 150 tons, and there was no sign of any straining. Through the solid London clay which underlies the river the foundations were driven 27ft., and 60ft. below Trinity high-water mark. The bridge of itself has a weight of some 70,000 tons. Nearly 16,000 tons of iron and steel have been used, 20,000 tons of cement, 31 millions of bricks, and half a million cubic feet of stone. Whereas the gradients in the approaches to London Bridge are 1 in 21 on the north and 1 in 27 on the south side, the approach to the Tower Bridge is nearly level on the north and rises by no more than 1 in 40 to the south.

"GENERAL" BOOTH'S JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS.

THE proceedings in connection with the twenty-ninth anniversary of the founding of the Salvation Army and "General" Booth's jubilee were opened on July 2 by the reception at Exeter Hall of over 500 foreign representatives. The hall was densely crowded by Salvationists, and on the platform the foreign deputations, white and coloured, were grouped in attractive formation. The "General," in extending a hearty reception to the delegations from abroad, traced the history of the Salvation Army beyond the seas. The army, he said, had not turned their backs on pleasure. They eschewed theatres and dress and other things of the world, but they got their pleasure right from heaven. Some said he was a Pope and an autocrat, but they could say what they liked for half a sovereign. His words to the Governments of the world, in view of recent events, were, "We are your true friends; we are the natural antidote to Anarchy and social disorder." Following his speech came a programme of varied nature, ranging from songs and choruses by contingents from Holland, Sweden, Finland, Norway, Italy, South Africa, New Zealand and Tasmania, India, France, Switzerland, and Germany, and to speeches by representatives from the various nationalities, including an ex-Zulu warrior, a coloured delegate from the United States, a Corsican lieutenant in the French Army, a Japanese, and spokesmen from several parts of India. "The Marechale" (Mrs. Booth-Clibborn), in the course of an address, mentioned, while describing the progress of the work in France, that one of the intimates of the Anarchist Ravachol was now an officer of the Salvation Army, and that on the very night of the assassination of President Carnot a well-known and daring Anarchist gave in his name at Lyons as one desirous of becoming identified with the Salvation cause.

The jubilee proper was celebrated on July 3 by a gathering at the Crystal Palace, at which it was officially estimated that 80,000 persons were present, including representatives from India, Australia, New Zealand, the United States, and various foreign countries.

COLONEL C. H. SHEPPARD, Staff Corps, Assistant-Judge Advocate-General, and formerly of the 13th Madras Infantry, has been permitted to retire from the service with effect from June 28, 1894.

THE King of the Belgians has taken a step of very considerable interest to Englishmen in respect of the administration of the Congo Free State. Hitherto both the Civil and the Military officers of the State have been for the most part Belgians, Norwegians, Sweedes, or Danes, and in no instance has a Briton held any post of authority. At length, however, it has been recognised that, for colonising purposes generally, and for effective influence over the natives in particular, officers of the nationalities named above are far from satisfactory. The King of the Belgians recently, therefore, consulted with Mr. H. M. Stanley as to the advisability of employing British officers, with the result that three gentlemen—Captain W. G. Burrows (late 7th Royal Fusiliers) and Messrs. Graham and Salisbury have been selected for service in the Upper Congo, for which territory they left Brussels, on July 6. It will be remembered that the boundaries of the Upper Congo are conterminous with those of the British, the French, and the German spheres of influence; and it is understood that the action of the French Government in despatching two regiments of Marine Infantry and a battalion of Senegalese to the French Congo has prompted the Governor of the Free State to look more assiduously to the efficiency of administration, &c., towards the border line. Captain Burrows, who, when in the 7th bore the reputation of being an exceptionally smart officer, is a son of General G. R. S. Burrows, who commanded at the battle of Maiwand in June, 1880.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall Mall, July 3.

1st Life Guards.—The surname of Sec Lieut the Hon J S R Tufton is as now described, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of June 26, 1894.

1st Dragoon Guards.—Sec Lieut G F G Wildes to be Lieutenant, vice J A Berners, resigned.

14th Hussars.—The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec Lieut C G M Adam is dated June 27, 1894, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of June 26, 1894.

18th Hussars. Lieut R B H Gibbons, from 3rd Bn, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut M S Welby, promoted.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS.

Col C G Leggett, from Lieut-Colonel half-pay, to be Colonel to command the 102nd Regimental District (the Royal Dublin Fusiliers) vice Col F J Fane, whose period of service in that appointment has expired Col F Cochran, from Lieut-Colonel half-pay, to be Colonel to command the 88th Regimental District (the Connaught Rangers), vice Col M P Blake whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt)—Lieut T R Mallock to be Adjutant, vice Lieut R Fowler-Butler, who has completed his period of service in that appointment.

Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry).—Capt F M Peacock is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers.

Bedfordshire Regt—Lieut-Col G Vernon, on completion of four years' service in command of a battalion, to place i on half-pay.

East Lancashire Regt—Lieut L T Oakley is seconded for service as Adjutant of the 4th Administrative Battalion North-Western Provinces Volunteers

Hampshire Regt—Sergt the Hon L C W Palk, from 8th Hussars, to be Second Lieutenant in succession to Lieut E Leigh, promoted

Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt).—Sec Lieut E L H James (University candidate), from 4th Middlesex Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut H C W Beeching, promoted.

King's Shropshire Light Infantry.—Sergt W E C Hood, from the Norfolk Regt, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut W S W Radcliffe, promoted.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Light Infantry).—Lieut E C H Grant, to be Adjutenant, vice Capt R de C Boyd, deceased.

Staff.—Brevet-Col F W Nixon, from Assistant-Inspector-General of Fortifications at Headquarters, to be a Colonel on the staff for Royal Engineers, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, vice Col V G Clayton, retired.

Army Schools.—Insp of Army Schools (with the Honorary rank of Captain) E Bacon is placed on retired pay. Army Schoolmaster S Logan to be Insp of Army School, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Capt E Bacon.

Ordnance tore Department.—The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the "Gazette" of June 26, 1894:—Capt L A Brooks, the West India Regt, to be a Deputy Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance, vice Capt C W Bowlby, the Connaught Rangers, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Memoranda.—The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the "Gazette" of June 19, 1894:—Major F F Johnstone, the Bedfordshire Regt to be Second Class Assistant-Inspector of Warlike Stores, which appointment is substituted for that of a First Class Assistant Inspector of Warlike Stores in succession to Lieut-Col W F Nuthall; Qmr and Hon Lieut G Forde, Army Service Corps, is granted the honorary rank of Captain.

Indian Staff Corps,—Major Gen H P Hawkes C B to be Lieutenant-General. Col J M Boyd, to be Major-General. Lieut Gen M W Willoughby, C S I is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. The following Colonels are transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.—G G Young, E C Garstin.

Reserve of Officers.—Sec Lieut A P F Moore, 13th Middlesex Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be Second Lieutenant.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Rear-Admiral.—E J Church, to Devonport Dockyard, (Aug. 7.)

Captains.—G W Hill, to Mersey (July 6); A. Schomberg, to Aurora (July 5).

Commander.—McKinstry, to Theseus, for navigating duty.

Lieutenants.—P Vanguan Lewes, to Tribune (June 29); W S Nicholson to Pembroke, temporarily; Hon'ble H L A Hood to Royal Sovereign, as Flat Lieutenant; A W Howe, to Bonaventure, for Howe; H N Dewhirst, to Triafalgar, for second period of twelve months' training (July 5.)

Midshipmen.—P T B Beamish, to Blenheim.

Chife Engineers.—F J Flood, to Onyx.

Engineers.—J A Murray, to Sheldrake (July 14) W C Sanders, to Onyx.

Assistant-Engineers.—H F Daves to Seeldrake (July 14) W J Duffell, to Barham; W.L Hill (probationary), to Collingwood; F J Hocking, to Indefatigable F C Hasse, to Intrepid; G J Sisley, to Victory, supernumerary; F E P Haigh, to Sappho; W F Montgomery, to Scylla; Thomas Pearce, to Andromache, all for temporary service, and to date July 2; J Maxwell, F Magrath, W J Steil, C G Ware, J Thomson, J Murphy, G H Jeffery, E E Pethick, G W Wooldridge, and T W Richards, to Pembroke; C A Harding, W Stokes, H F Smith, E. J Soper, Henry T. Canning, I E S Roberts, W N M'Donald, P C Minhinnick, J J Shirvel, and AE J Murray, to Victory; J T C Butland, E Stocker, J Kelly, G Robertson G H Page, W B Hall, F J Charlton, P Stocker, and J H Hare, to Vivid; H J Loveridge, to St George; G H Durston, to Iphigenia; C J M Wallace, to Rainbow; F A Gordon, to Sybille; R C Cleave, to Apollo, all probationary, and to date (July 1).

Chaplain and Naval Instructor.—Rev T Kane, B A to Bonaventure temporally (July 5).

Navel Instructor.—M A Ainslie, B A, to Collingwood (July 2).

Assistant Paymaster.—F Treglohan, to Duke of Wellington.

Gunners.—F Hamblin, to Excellent, additional (June 29), S Burns, to Prince Albert (July 1); J Gill, to Espiegle (June 28); J smith, to Hercules (June 27); O Manning to Havock (June 29).

Boatswains.—F G Beabey, to Blanche, for Q D D (June 26); W H Woods to Inflexible (June 26).

COASTGUARD.

Surgeon and Agent.—W H Longhead, M B at Donnanook and N Coates to date (July 4).

ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY.

Admiralty, June 25, 1894.—Major Thomas Field Dunscomb Bridge has been promoted to the rank of Lieut-Col by Brevet, under the provisions of Order in Council of March 19, 1883 (June 26).

June 26, 1894.—Staff Commander Charles Henry Clarke Langdon has been promoted to the rank of Staff Captain in Her Majesty's Fleet (June 20).

June 27, 1891.—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Capt George Weightman Hand has this day been placed on the Retired List, at his own request.

June 29, 1894.—Act Sub-Lieut Henry Tritton Butler has been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Fleet (May 14, 1893).

Sub-Lieut Percival Henry Warleigh has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Fleet (June 14).

Royal Naval Reserve.—Sub-Lieut W Hocking to be Lieutenant.

June 30.—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Comm V B Orlebar has this day been placed on the Retired List as his own request.

July 2.—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Comm G R Bromley has been placed on the Retired, list at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Captain Boatswain W. E. Ledlard has been promoted to the rank of Chief Boatswain in Her Majesti's Fleet.

THE 1st Battalion of the Connaught Rangers (the old 88th), now stationed at Anglesea Barracks, Portsea, celebrated, on July 4, the centenary of the raising of the regiment, and the Colours which were carried through the Peninsular War were re-presented to the regiment. The 88th during the war formed part of Picton's Brigade, and was commanded by Colonel Wallace, to whom, on new Colours being presented to the regiment in 1820, the old flags were handed, and they have ever since remained in his family. His son, Colonel F. J. A. Wallace, formerly of the Greys, has now re-presented them to the corps. At the ceremony, of re-presentation the regiment was under the command of Sir George Larpent, and Lieutenant-General Davis and many old officers of the 88th were among those present.

A ST. PETERSBURG telegram of June 29, from the *Times'* correspondent, says:—A remarkable trial of English armour plates took place, yesterday, in the artillery polygon at Okhta, near St. Petersburg, with results that were certainly startling. There were three plates—one from Messrs. Cammell, measuring eight feet square and six-inches in thickness, and two from Messrs. John Brown and Company, one being of the same dimensions as those of the Cammel plate, and the other eight feet square, ten inche thick, and bent. All three plates had been face-hardened by the Harvey process. The gun used throughout was a six-inch Oboukhoff of forty-five calibres. The projectiles were of two sorts—namely, the latest improved Holtzer shell, made at the Russian Putilof works, and a similar shell with a Russian improvement, the secret of which is jealously guarded. The velocities of six rounds fired at the six-inch plates were all about 1,850 foot seconds. At the ten-inch plates the velocity was nearly 2,400 foot seconds. One round was fired with each projectile, which on account of the curvature of the plate, struck with an obliquity of from eight to ten degrees. All the shells treated by the secret Russian process penetrated the targets entirely, and sped some thousand yards to the rear, while the other shells, under similar conditions, though obtaining greater penetration than has ever yet been reached by any projectiles known in England, were stopped and broken up. The secretly-improved shells passed right through a wooden screen erected a short distance from the backing of the plates, so that there could be no doubt that they went through the plates undamaged, although no one was allowed to see them afterwards. It would seem that two lessons are to be learnt from this important trial. In the first place, the Holtzer shell made in Russia is better than any known in England; and, secondly, the secret Russian improvement which it has always been expected would fail when tested by oblique firing has undoubtedly proved itself to be a remarkable success, and has placed in the hands of the Russian Government a projectile superior to any hitherto invented. The oblique tests in themselves will be immensely useful, as I understand that very little experience has up to the present been gathered by oblique firing against armour. This in real warfare would naturally be the rule and not the exception. Further trials at still greater angles of obliquity will take place next week, the results of which I will communicate to your readers.

THE GOLF CHAMPION.

A CHAT WITH J. H. TAYLOR.

ALTHOUGH he is only in his twenty-fourth year, the new champion has made such a name for himself as a golfer that there is no player in Great Britain who could feel thoroughly confident of beating him in a match. As a long driver Taylor has many inferiors, averaging, as he does, about 170 to 180 yards, but he has hardly a rival in the straightness of his drives. A strong wind, which will make many a player frantic, seems to have little or no effect on him, and in this straightness, combined with a skilful use of the mashie in approach shots, his chief strength lies. Up to the present he has never experienced the inability to use certain clubs, which has fallen to the lot of most players at least once in their lives, but if the affliction ever comes he may be trusted to bear it with equanimity. One of his best performances was to make a record round in the Championship at Prestwick last year. His recent victory at Mitcham over Douglas Rollard, who is admittedly one of the finest of golfers, and who is said to have never previously been beaten in a set match, is a great feather in his cap.

Up to the present Taylor has never played at St. Andrew's or Hoylake, and made his first appearance at Sandwich last week after the professional matches at Stanmore. He is a teetotaller, and does not smoke. He is so unassuming in his manner, and so good-humoured that he irresistibly reminds one of some of the finest of the cricket professionals, whom to know is an inestimable privilege. He had just missed a three-foot putt at the last hole in the Professional Competition at Stanmore when he said to our interviewer, "That's a pity for if I had holed it I should have won £5 for the best round. I'm afraid that putting is one of my weakest points, though I have no reason to suppose that my eyes are wrongly focussed. Now, if I could only make a few putts—say, half-a-dozen in a round—like one by which I scored this afternoon, I should be a really fine golfer. For after making a drive of about 200 yards, I holed the next shot, which was about half that distance."

"Do you feel much handicapped when playing over a course new to you?"

"On the contrary, I think I play better than usual. It is not altogether a good thing to know a course too well, for you are so intimate with all the pitfalls which beset the path of a ball that you are apt to take too much care over your strokes. On a new course your caddie tells you the line of the hole, and you can see the principal hazards in your way without knowing much about minor obstacles. The result is that you go boldly to work and more often than not find that everything comes off. At the same time I can't help thinking that there are fair and unfair hazards. By "unfair" I mean those which are not sharply defined—a long straggling ditch for instance, or a tree, one of the branches of which may stop a splendid shot, or take all the steam out of it. I think you ought to know exactly what you have to negotiate. But, perhaps, this would spoil the game by taking some of the element of luck out of it."

"Do you think it would be a good thing to re-organise the rules?"

"Not at all. I feel sure it would be a mistake to attempt to do so. There are, it is true, occasions on which they cannot be made to apply, but it would be impossible to frame a set of rules which would meet every conceivable point, and through which somebody or other wouldn't be able to drive a coach and six. Curious points will crop up, but they ought to be easily settled. For instance, I remember losing a ball in a rabbit hole, and yet it was not lost because we could see it at a depth of five or six feet, nearly straight down. Of course, the rules did not provide for a case like this, for I couldn't possibly get at the ball. But it was agreed that I should drop another ball outside the hole and lose the stroke."

"At critical moments do you contrive to keep cool?"

"I think so. I don't mean to pretend that I play without feeling any excitement, but I feel no nervousness from fright or anything of that sort. And yet there is a kind of nervousness which one feels when one is really worked up and, for my part, I never play better when my nerves are highly strung. Naturally, the more good practice matches one gets the cooler one becomes."

"Does the course at Winchester afford good practice for important matches?"

"Well, it's a very fair inland course of about three miles and-a-half over Downs with few hazards. The turf is good, as may be expected. But it is very difficult to get a good match unless by giving a hole or two, and this requires a kind of play very different from that which is required in a level match. My best two rounds were done in 68 and 69, which are records, but my best performance on the links was to go round in 71 twice in one day. Mr. E. H. Buckland, the well-known cricketer, has been over the course in 73, which is the amateur record."

"Is it your opinion that a good cricketer ought to make a good golf player?"

"Certainly, from my own experience, I think so. A good cricketer has always a good eye, and moreover, seems to have a natural aptitude for golf. I was lucky enough to give Mr. S. M. J. Woods his first lesson in golf, and he astonished me a good deal. The first time he took a club in his hand he could drive as far as I could myself, and he kept it up all the round though I did all I could to drive as far as possible. I fancy that, like most people, he at once came to the conclusion that golf was an easy game, but he went back in his driving very soon, and began to see that there was more in it than at first appeared. But he very soon became a fair player, and I think if he were to keep it up constantly he would be very good indeed."

"Did you give him his first lessons at Winchester?"

"No, it was at Burnham, just after he had left Cambridge University. The Burnham course is one of the most interesting I know. The principal hazards are sand-hills and hedges, and there

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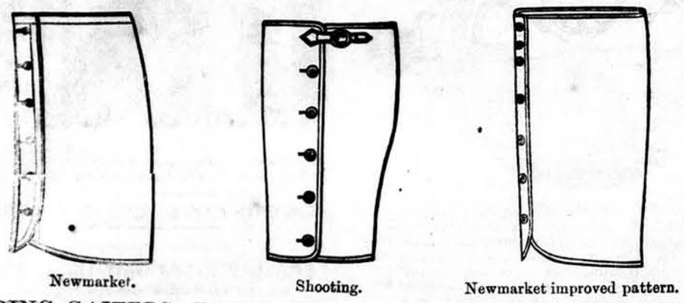

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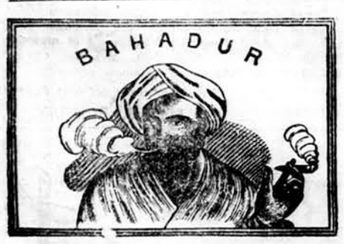

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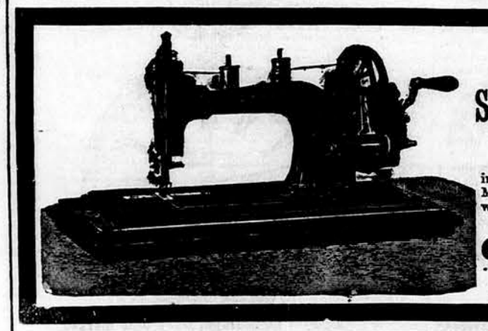

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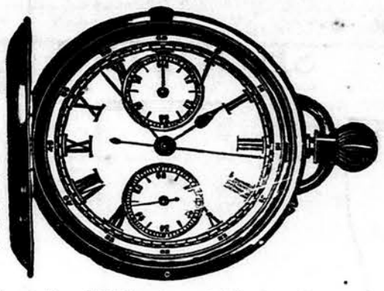

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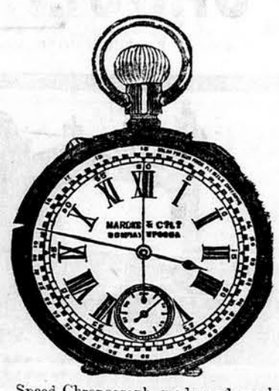

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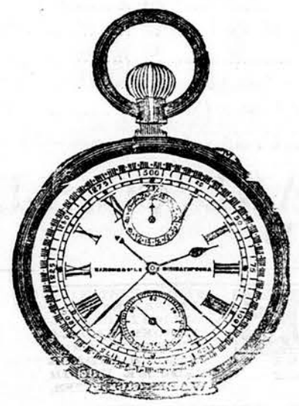

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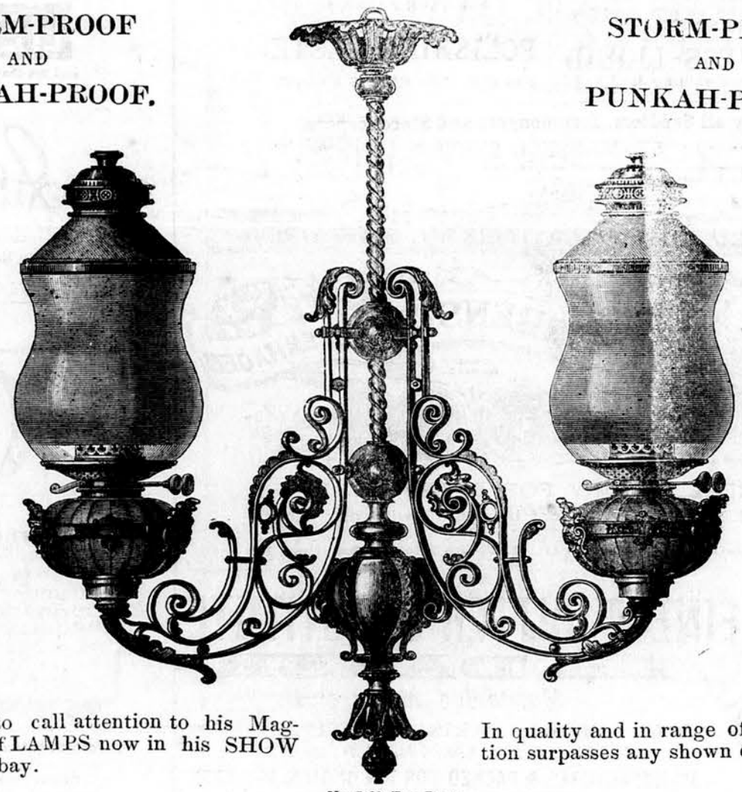

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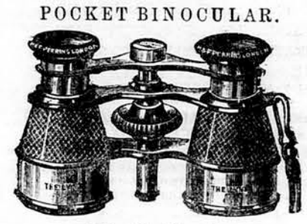

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